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Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the seventy-first regular session of the General Assembly*

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[*] The unannotated preliminary list (A/71/50) was issued on 12 February 2016.

[1] This item remains on the agenda of the seventieth session. Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the seventy-first session is subject to any action the Assembly may take on it at its seventieth session. The annotations to this item will appear in an addendum to the present document.

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The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

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The annotations to these items will appear in an addendum to the present document

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I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 12 February 2016 (A/71/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/520/Rev.17) will be issued on 15 July 2016 as document A/71/150.

3. An addendum to the present document (A/71/100/Add.1) will be issued before the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The present document, as well as information on the membership and presiding officers of the main organs of the United Nations, is available on the General Assembly's web page at www.un.org/ga.

5. The seventy-first session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 13 September 2016, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the President of the General Assembly

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall meet every year in regular session commencing on the Tuesday of the third week in September, counting from the first week that contains at least one working day. The seventy-first session of the General Assembly will open on Tuesday, 13 September 2016.

Rule 31 of the rules of procedure provides that if, at the opening of a session of the General Assembly, the President for that session has not yet been elected, in accordance with rule 30, the President of the previous session, or the head of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected, shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.

The seventy-first session of the General Assembly is expected to be opened by the President for that session (for the election of the President, see item 4).

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

3. Credentials of representatives to the seventy-first session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued by either the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the President. The Committee elects a Chair, but no Vice-Chair or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, South Africa and United States of America (decision 70/401). At that session, the Assembly approved the report of the Committee and the recommendation contained therein (resolution 70/18).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Credentials Committee.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 3)

Report of the Credentials Committee	A/70/573
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.1 and 66
Resolution	70/18
Decision	70/401

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect a President at least three months before the opening of the session over which the President is to preside. The President so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of that session for which the President is elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 13 June 2016, the General Assembly elected Peter Thomson (Fiji) as its President for the seventy-first session (decision 70/421).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-third, forty-sixth and sixty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following groups of States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 4)

Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.103
Decision	70/421

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 30 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect 21 Vice-Presidents at least three months before the opening of the session over which they are to preside. The Vice-Presidents so elected will assume the functions only at the beginning of the session for which they are elected and shall hold office until the close of that session.

On 13 June 2016, the General Assembly elected its Vice-Presidents for the seventy-first session (decision 70/422).

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

In accordance with rule 30, the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairs of the Main Committees, in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 7).

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided, in its resolution 33/138 (see annex, para. 2) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asia-Pacific States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European or other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 3).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 6)

Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.103
Decision	70/422

7. Organization of work, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the seventy-first session (see sect. I, para. 1, above) was circulated on 12 February 2016 (A/71/50). The provisional agenda for the seventy-first session (A/71/150) will be issued on 15 July 2016.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/71/200) will be issued in August 2016.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the Chairs of the Main Committees (see item 5).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document for the seventy-first session: Memorandum by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/71/1).

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly

Rule 21 of the rules of procedure provides that at each session the provisional agenda and the supplementary list, together with the report of the General Committee thereon, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval as soon as possible after the opening of the session.

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 7)

Preliminary list	A/70/50
Annotated preliminary list	A/70/100
Provisional agenda	A/70/150
Supplementary list	A/70/200
Memorandum by the Secretary-Genera	A/BUR/70/1
Report of the General Committee	A/70/250 and Add.1
Agenda	A/70/251
Allocation of agenda items	A/70/252
Annotated draft agenda	A/70/100/Add.1
Meeting of the General Committee	A/BUR/70/SR.1
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.1, 2, 28, 58 and 82
Decisions	70/501 to 70/504 and 70/554

8. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of two weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with resolution 58/126 of 19 December 2003, in June of each year, the President-elect of the General Assembly, after taking into account the views provided by Member States and following consultations with the incumbent President and the Secretary-General, will suggest an issue, or issues, of global concern upon which Member States will be invited to comment during the general debate.

By its resolution 57/301 of 13 March 2003, the General Assembly decided that the general debate should open on the Tuesday following the opening of the regular session of the General Assembly and should be held without interruption over a period of nine working days. Therefore, the general debate at the seventy-first session will be held from Tuesday, 20 September, to Friday, 23 September, and from Monday, 26 September, to Friday, 30 September 2016. At the seventieth session, 15 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 193 speakers took the floor.[4]

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[4] At the sixty-ninth session, 15 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/69/PV.6-20), during which 193 speakers took the floor.

A. Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences

9. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which the Assembly considers in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. The report of the Council is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" should be considered in its entirety in plenary meeting (resolution 58/316).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly was informed that the General Committee had taken note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report that were under agenda items that had already been allocated to the Main Committees would be considered by the Committee concerned for final action by the General Assembly (A/59/250/Add.1, para. 4).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/71/3);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award,2016 (Economic and Social Council decision 1982/112).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 9)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/70/3)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its 2015 session (A/70/430) (also relates to items 133 and 134)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council during its 2015 session (A/70/7/Add.23) (also relates to items 133 and 134)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary of the Committee for the United Nations Population Award, 2015 (A/70/140)

Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.36 (joint debate on agenda items 9 and 15) and 84

10. Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the political declarations on HIV/AIDS

The item entitled "Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2000 (A/54/238).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS" (resolution 56/264).

At its resumed sixtieth session, the General Assembly undertook a comprehensive review on 31 May and 1 June 2006 of the progress achieved in realizing the targets set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and on 2 June 2006 convened a high-level meeting aimed at continuing the engagement of world leaders in a comprehensive global response to HIV/AIDS (resolution 60/224 and decisions 60/554, 60/557 and 60/558). The high-level meeting adopted the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (resolution 60/262, annex).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (decision 61/512) and decided to amend the title of the item to read "Implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS" (decision 61/556).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly convened on 10 and 11 June 2008 a high-level meeting on a comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (resolution 62/178 and decision 62/548).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (decisions 63/560 and 64/557).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly convened from 8 to 10 June 2011 a high-level meeting on a comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the 2006 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (resolution 65/180 and decisions 65/547 and 65/548). The high-level meeting adopted the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS (resolution 65/277, annex), in which it requested the Secretary-General to provide an annual report to the Assembly on progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Declaration.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its sixty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (decisions 66/562, 67/562 and 68/555).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly convened from 8 to 10 June 2016 a high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS. The high-level meeting adopted a political declaration on HIV and AIDS, in which it requested the Secretary-General, with support from the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to provide an annual report to the Assembly on progress achieved in realizing the commitments made in the Declaration and decided to convene a high-level meeting on HIV and AIDS to review progress on those commitments towards ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030, no later than the seventy-fifth session of the Assembly (resolution 70/266, annex).

Document for the seventieth session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 60/262, 65/277 and 70/266).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 11)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "On the fast track to ending the AIDS epidemic" (A/70/811)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.52
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.97-102
Resolution	70/266

11. Sport for development and peace

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/58/250, para. 42), decided to include a new item, entitled "Sport for peace and development", in its agenda of that session (decision 58/503 A). At the same session, the Assembly proclaimed 2005 the International Year for Sport and Physical Education as a means to promote education, health, development and peace (resolution 58/5).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-ninth to sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 59/10, 60/8, 60/9, 61/10, 62/4, 63/135, 64/4, 65/4 and 67/17).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the ongoing efforts undertaken by the Sport for Development and Peace International Working Group and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution, including on specific initiatives aimed at ensuring more effective implementation of the Olympic Truce and progress made by Member States and the United Nations system, including activities and the functioning of the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace and the Trust Fund for Sport for Development and Peace, as well as other relevant stakeholders, towards the implementation of the United Nations Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace and the policy recommendations of the Working Group, and to provide a review of the contribution of sport to the promotion of the post-2015 development agenda (resolution 69/6).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/6).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 11)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Sport for development and peace: realizing the potential" (A/69/330)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.5 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.36
Resolution	69/6

13. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

At its substantive session of 2001, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly examine how best to address the reviews of the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits of the 1990s, including their format and periodicity (Council resolution 2001/21).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields" in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session (resolution 56/211).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its annual agenda and invited the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject (resolution 57/270 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/270 A and B, 58/291, 59/145, 59/314, 60/1, 60/180, 60/251, 60/260, 60/265, 60/283, 60/287, 60/288, 61/16, 61/244, 61/245, 61/246, 62/8, 62/10, 63/9, 63/33, 63/109, 63/302, 63/308, 64/184, 64/267, 64/291, 64/292, 64/299, 65/1, 65/7, 65/10, 65/234, 65/281, 65/285, 65/309, 65/313, 66/281, 66/284, 66/290, 67/18, 67/250, 67/291, 68/1, 68/6, 69/15, 69/108, 69/244,69/268, 69/282, 69/310, 69/314, 69/315 and 69/319 and decisions 60/551 C, 69/550, 69/555 and 69/557).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, in implementing the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1), established the Peacebuilding Commission (resolution 60/180) and the Human Rights Council (resolution 60/251) (also relates to item 116).

At its resumed sixtieth session, in June 2006, the Assembly decided to dedicate a specific meeting focused on development, including an assessment of progress over the previous year, at each session of the Assembly during the debate on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and requested the Secretary-General to report on progress made in the implementation of the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit in the framework of the comprehensive report on the follow-up to the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/265) (also relates to item 116).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should hold annual ministerial-level substantive reviews and the biennial Development Cooperation Forum (resolution 61/16) (also relates to item 116).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals". In the outcome document, Heads of State and Government reaffirmed the role that the Charter of the United Nations and the Assembly had vested in the Economic and Social Council as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, particularly through the annual ministerial review and the Development Cooperation Forum, and noted that they looked forward to the review of the strengthening of the Council (resolution 65/1) (also relates to item 116).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled "SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway" (resolution 69/15, annex).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the issue of education for democracy at its seventy-first session, under the agenda item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields" (resolution 69/268).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions under the item (resolutions 70/1, 70/110 and 70/259).

At the same session, the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (resolution 70/1). The Agenda set out a plan of action for people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership, called for action on climate change, gender equality and respect for the rights of all and pledged to leave no one behind. It also called for a renewed global partnership involving all stakeholders, including parliaments, local authorities and civil society, as well as systematic follow-up and review.

Also at the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session, under a sub-item entitled "Disaster risk reduction" of the item entitled "Sustainable development", a section addressing the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of the 2015/16 El Niño phenomenon, in addition to the section requested in its resolution 69/218; and decided to convene, given the global urgency of the 2015/16 El Niño phenomenon, a plenary meeting of the Assembly in 2016, during its seventy-first session, to discuss action-oriented recommendations to address the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of the 2015/16 El Niño phenomenon (resolution 70/110).

A review of the peacebuilding architecture, mandated in General Assembly resolutions 60/180 and 65/7 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1947 (2010), was conducted in 2015 and 2016 and culminated in the adoption by the Assembly and the Council of two substantially identical resolutions, Assembly resolution 70/262 and Council resolution 2282 (2016).

In those resolutions, the Assembly and the Council introduced the concept of "sustaining peace", to be understood as a goal and a process to build a common vision of a society, ensuring that the needs of all segments of the population are taken into account, which encompasses activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict in ending hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation and moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development.

In its resolution 70/262, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "Peacebuilding and sustaining peace". The Assembly requested the Peacebuilding Commission to include in its annual report, to be presented to the Assembly at its seventy-first session, information on progress in implementing the provisions of that resolution relating to the Commission's working methods and provisional rules of procedure (resolution 70/262) (also relates to item 116).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 15)

Report of the Secretary-General on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level (A/70/684)

Draft resolutions	A/70/L.1 (also relates to item 116), A/70/L.37 and A/70/L.43 (also relates to item 116)
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.4-12, 36, 52, 82 and 93
Resolutions	70/1 (also relates to item 116), 70/110 (also relates to item 19 (c)) and 70/262 (also relates to item 116)

14. Culture of peace

The project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was examined by the General Assembly at its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolutions 50/173 and 51/101). The item entitled "Towards a culture of peace" was included in the agenda of the fifty-second session of the Assembly, in 1997, at the request of a number of States (A/52/191). The year 2000 was proclaimed as the International Year for the Culture of Peace (resolution 52/15).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 2001-2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (resolution 53/25), and adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace (resolution 53/243).

At its fifty-fifth to sixty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 55/47, 56/5, 57/6, 58/128, 59/23, 59/142, 59/143, 60/3, 60/10, 60/11, 61/221, 62/89, 62/90, 63/22, 63/113, 64/13, 64/14, 64/80, 64/81, 64/253, 65/5, 65/11, 65/138, 66/116, 66/226, 67/104, 67/106, 68/125, 68/126, 68/127, 69/139, 69/140, 69/281 and 69/312).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under the item (resolutions 70/19, 70/20, 70/109 and 70/254).

Implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reiterated that the objective of the effective implementation of the Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace was to strengthen further the global movement for a culture of peace following the observance of the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World, 2001-2010, and called upon all concerned to renew their attention to that objective. The Assembly also welcomed the inclusion of the promotion of a culture of peace in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to consider convening a high-level forum devoted to the implementation of the Programme of Action on the occasion of the anniversary of its adoption, on or around 13 September. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report, within existing resources, on actions taken by Member States, on the basis of information provided by them, and those taken system-wide by all concerned entities of the United Nations to implement the resolution and on heightened activities by the Organization and its affiliated agencies to implement the Programme of Action and to promote the culture of peace and non-violence (resolution 70/20).

Promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that mutual understanding and interreligious and intercultural dialogue constituted important dimensions of the dialogue among civilizations and of the culture of peace. The Assembly encouraged Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to further consider and carry out activities in support of the Action Plan for the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013-2022), which provided a framework for enhancing interreligious and intercultural dialogue and promoting tolerance and mutual understanding, while placing emphasis on the involvement of women and youth in such dialogue. The Assembly also welcomed the Bali Declaration adopted at the Sixth Global Forum of the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations and looked forward to the next meeting of the Global Forum, in Azerbaijan in 2016. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it on the implementation of the resolution at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/19).

World Interfaith Harmony Week

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the first week of February every year the World Interfaith Harmony Week between all religions, faiths and beliefs, and encouraged all States to support, on a voluntary basis, the spread of the message of interfaith harmony and goodwill in the world's churches, mosques, synagogues, temples and other places of worship during that week. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to keep it informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 65/5).

Nelson Mandela International Day

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day, to be observed each year beginning in 2010, and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed on an annual basis concerning the observance of the Day (resolution 64/13).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General on the promotion of a culture of peace and interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (resolutions 70/19 and 70/20).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 16)

Report of the Secretary-General on promotion of a culture of peace and interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace (A/70/373)

Draft resolutions	A/70/L.20 and Add.1 and A/70/L.24 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.66
Resolutions	70/19 and 70/20

15. The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

This item was included as a supplementary item in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Guyana (A/55/229).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth and fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 55/48 and 57/12).

At its fifty-ninth and resumed sixty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item. The Assembly resumed its consideration of the item at its sixty-second, sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 62/213, 65/120 and 67/230).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, at its seventy-first session, on the implementation of the role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order (resolution 69/202).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/202).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 15)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/410
Draft resolution	A/69/L.45 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolution	69/202

16. Information and communications technologies for development

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 56/183, 57/238, 57/295, 58/316, 59/220, 60/252, 62/182, 63/202, 64/186, 64/187, 65/141, 66/184, 67/194, 67/195, 67/289, 68/198, 68/302 and 69/204 and decisions 58/569, 59/531 and 61/534).

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2002, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Venezuela, to convene a meeting of the Assembly during that session devoted to bridging the digital divide and promoting digital opportunities in the emerging information society and to organize, parallel to the plenary meetings, separate informal panels (see A/57/280).

It further decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session an item entitled "Information and communication technologies for development" (resolution 56/258).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (resolution 70/125).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session, through the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council, a report on the status of the implementation of and follow-up to the resolution, taking into account the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the review process of the World Summit on the Information Society and other relevant processes, as part of his annual reporting on the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (resolution 70/184).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/184).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 17)

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels (A/70/63-E/2015/10)

Note by the Secretariat on assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (A/70/360)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.22, 29 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/469
Draft resolution	A/70/L.33
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.79 and 81
Resolutions	70/125 and 70/184

17. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) International trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 193 members of the Conference are States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The thirteenth session of the Conference was held from 21 to 26 April 2012 in Doha.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/187).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on its sixty-second and sixty-third executive sessions and its sixty-third regular session: Supplement No. 15 (A/71/15 (Parts I-III));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on international trade and development (resolution 70/187).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 18 (a))

Report of the Trade and Development Board on its sixtieth and sixty-first executive sessions, its sixty-second regular session and its twenty-ninth special session: Supplement No. 15 (A/70/15 (Parts I-IV))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries (A/70/152)

International trade and development (A/70/277)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.19-21, 29, 31, 32, 34 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/470/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/187

(b) International financial system and development

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly stressed that global financial integration presented new challenges and opportunities for the international community and that it should constitute a very important element of the dialogue between the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions (resolution 50/91).

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-first to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 51/166, 52/180, 53/172, 54/197, 55/186, 56/181, 57/241, 58/202, 59/222, 60/186, 61/187, 62/185, 63/205, 64/190, 65/143, 66/187, 66/188, 67/197, 68/201 and 69/206).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under this item (resolutions 70/188 and 70/189). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, to be prepared in cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions and other relevant stakeholders (resolution 70/188).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/188).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 18 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/311
Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.19-21, 29, 33 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/470/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/188

(c) External debt sustainability and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session, in 1985, and has addressed the issue as a separate item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94, 50/92, 51/164, 52/185, 53/175, 54/202, 55/184, 56/184, 57/240, 58/203, 59/223, 60/187, 61/188, 62/186, 63/206, 64/191, 65/144, 66/189, 67/198, 68/202, 69/207 and 69/247).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly agreed on a set of elements to address the problems of external indebtedness of developing countries, with a view to reaching equitable, durable and mutually agreed solutions, taking into account the particular circumstances of each country (resolution 41/202).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to devote a special event of the Second Committee during the seventy-first session of the Assembly to lessons learned from legislative steps taken by certain countries and other appropriate action to reduce the vulnerability of sovereigns to holdout creditors, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in the report a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt situation of developing countries and options for enhanced approaches to debt restructuring and resolution mechanisms that take into account the multiple dimensions of debt sustainability (resolution 70/190).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/190).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 18 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/278
Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.19-21, 32 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/470/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/190

18. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development

The General Assembly considered the question of international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth and fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179, 53/173, 54/196, 55/213, 55/245 and 56/210 A and B and decisions 47/436, 55/446, 56/445 and 56/446).

At its resumed fifty-sixth session, in July 2002, the General Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus as adopted by the International Conference on Financing for Development on 22 March 2002 (resolution 56/210 B).

The General Assembly considered the question of follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development at its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions (resolutions 57/250, 57/272, 57/273, 58/230, 59/145, 59/225, 59/291, 59/293, 60/188, 61/191, 62/187, 63/239, 63/277 and 63/303 and decision 63/556).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, in which the Secretary-General was requested to continue to address the issue of innovative sources of development finance, public and private (resolution 63/239).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development (resolution 63/303).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its sixty-fourth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 64/193, 65/145, 65/146, 65/314, 66/191, 67/199, 67/300, 68/204, 68/279, 69/208, 69/278 and 69/313).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda) adopted by the Conference (resolution 69/313).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up would hold its sessions at United Nations Headquarters in New York in the spring and its inaugural meeting in 2016 and that it would be chaired by the President of the Economic and Social Council, who would take the steps necessary to prepare the work of the forum according to paragraph 132 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The Assembly encouraged the President of the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, to produce an information note regarding arrangements for the 2016 forum. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account that the inter-agency task force to be convened by the Secretary-General would report on progress in implementing the financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (resolution 70/192).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/192);

(b) Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up (resolution 70/192).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.82
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.99
Resolution	69/313

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 19)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Outcome of the third International Conference on Financing for Development (A/70/320)

Supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (A/70/794) (also relates to items 15, 116 and 134)

Summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (New York, 20 and 21 April 2015) (A/70/85-E/2015/77)

Report of the third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, 13-16 July 2015) (A/CONF.227/20)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.19-21, 32 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/471
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/192

19. Sustainable development

Environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations on issues relating to the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, as well as on possible modalities for international cooperation to assess and increase awareness of this issue and to communicate such views to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session for further consideration (resolution 65/149).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations on cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of the environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea, also with a view to exploring the possibility of establishing a database and options for the most appropriate institutional framework for such a database, as well as identifying the appropriate intergovernmental bodies within the United Nations system for further consideration and implementation, as appropriate, of the cooperative measures envisaged in the resolution, building on and without duplicating existing activities, and with a view to achieving efficiency and synergies, taking into account the mandates and capacities of relevant international and regional organizations. The Assembly also invited the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the matters covered in the resolution, prepared using responses of Member States and relevant regional and international organizations, as well as other available information (resolution 68/208).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/208).

Entrepreneurship for development

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly discussed entrepreneurship for development for the first time (resolution 67/202).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the progress made in implementing the resolution, highlighting indicators based on existing work, as well as identifying best practices and possible measures that could be taken at all levels in support of entrepreneurship (resolution 69/210).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/210).

World Wildlife Day

At its sixth-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim 3 March, the day of the adoption of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as World Wildlife Day and requested the secretariat of the Convention, in collaboration with relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to facilitate the implementation of World Wildlife Day and to inform the Assembly at its seventy-first session about the implementation of the resolution, elaborating, inter alia, on the evaluation of the Day (resolution 68/205).

Oil slick on Lebanese shores

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly adopted resolution 61/194, entitled "Oil slick on Lebanese shores". The Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-second to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 62/188, 63/211, 64/195, 65/147, 66/192, 67/201, 68/206 and 69/212).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly recognized the multidimensionality of the adverse impact of the oil slick and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/194).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/194).

Combating sand and dust storms

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly discussed combating sand and dust storms for the first time. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to circulate to it at its seventy-first session the report entitled "Global assessment of sand and dust storms", which is being prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme in collaboration with other relevant United Nations entities, in the language in which it has been issued by the Programme (resolution 70/195).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme entitled "Global assessment of sand and dust storms".

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea (A/68/258)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.27-30, 32, 35 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/438
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolutions	68/205 and 68/208

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19)

Report of the Secretary-General on entrepreneurship for development (A/69/320)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.11-14, 30 and 32
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/210

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 20)

Report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/70/291)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.13-16, 29, 31 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/472
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolutions	70/194 and 70/195

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992) on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191).

At its nineteenth special session, in 1997, the General Assembly adopted the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (resolution S-19/2, annex).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that had been adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August to 4 September 2002), and called for the implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the Summit (resolution 57/253).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want" (resolution 66/288).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly recommended that the Economic and Social Council abolish the Commission on Sustainable Development, as it had been replaced by the high-level political forum on sustainable development (resolution 67/290). The Council, in its resolution 2013/19, abolished the Commission.

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 58/218, 59/227, 60/193, 61/192, 61/193, 61/195, 62/189, 63/212, 64/198, 64/236, 65/152, 65/154, 66/197, 66/288, 67/203, 67/204, 67/290, 68/210, 68/310, 69/210 and 69/214).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recognized the need to consider the realignment of the current cycle of the high-level political forum on sustainable development under the auspices of the Assembly in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda to ensure an integrated and coherent follow-up to and review of progress made in the implementation of sustainable development commitments (resolution 69/210).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution elaborating, inter alia, on the evaluation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 (resolution 69/215).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide, in consultation with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, an updated report on the progress of the activities of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, relevant activities within the United Nations system and the long-term institutional administrative and financial arrangements and accountability arrangements to Member States and other stakeholders of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative, for submission to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session. The Assembly reiterated the call of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development for the further mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system and in that regard invited the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress made. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/201).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, and further efforts to achieve the sustainable development of water resources (resolution 69/215);

(b) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (resolution 70/201);

(c) Mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system (resolution 70/201);

(d) Progress of the activities of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (resolution 70/201).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Water Cooperation (A/69/326)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.11-14, 31 and 38
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/215

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 20 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (A/70/283)

United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (A/70/422)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.13-16, 32 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/472/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/201

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly endorsed the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted on 6 May 1994 at the first Global Conference on the Sustainable

Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados from 25 April to 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122).

At its twenty-second special session, in 1999, the General Assembly adopted the "Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution S-22/2).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the decision to convene in 2014 the third international conference on small island developing States, as called for in the outcome document entitled "The future we want", and welcomed the offer of Samoa to host the conference (resolution 67/207).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared 2014 the International Year of Small Island Developing States and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the evaluation of the Year, including its financial aspects (resolution 67/206).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 50/116, 51/183, 52/202, 53/189, 54/224, 55/202, 56/198, 57/261, 58/213 A and B, 59/229, 59/311, 60/194, 61/196, 61/197, 62/191, 63/213, 64/199, 65/156, 66/198, 67/205 to 67/207, 68/238, 69/15, 69/216 and 69/217 and decisions 67/558 and 69/546).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (resolution 69/15, annex), and urged its speedy implementation, and decided to change the title of the sub-item to "Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" (resolution 69/217).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution, including a section on the possible legal and financial implications of the concept of the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development, including its designation as such, without prejudice to relevant international law, taking into account the views expressed by Member States and relevant regional organizations (resolution 69/216).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to form a steering committee on partnerships for small island developing States that would be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, to support the follow-up of existing, and promote and advocate the launching of new, small island developing States partnerships. The first meeting of the steering committee would be held no later than February 2016. The Assembly also requested the Secretariat, in consultation with the steering committee, to organize, on an annual basis, an action-oriented, results-focused, global multi-stakeholder small island developing States partnership dialogue and to finalize a standardized partnership reporting template and process. It also requested the Joint Inspection Unit to submit the complete results of the comprehensive review of United Nations system support for small island developing States as an addendum to the report of the Secretary-General before the end of the seventieth session, in accordance with its resolution 69/288. The Assembly encouraged the high-level political forum on sustainable development to devote sufficient attention to the discussions on the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States, bearing in mind that small island developing States are a special case for sustainable development. It also decided to consider, during its seventy-first session, the conduct of a mid-term review, in 2019, on the progress made in addressing the priorities of small island developing States through the implementation of the Samoa Pathway and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/202).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations (resolution 69/216);

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (resolution 70/202).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations (A/69/314)

Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (A/69/319)

Report of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (Apia, Samoa, 1-4 September 2014) (A/CONF.223/10)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.11-14, 30, 35 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468/Add.2
Draft resolution	A/69/L.6
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.51 and 75
Resolutions	69/15 and 69/216

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 20 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/269
Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.13-16, 29 and 34
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/472/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/202

(c) Disaster risk reduction

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate the 1990s as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (resolution 42/169).

At its fifty-fourth session, in 1999, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (resolution 54/219). The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 56/194, 56/195, 57/255, 57/256, 58/214, 58/215, 59/231, 59/232, 59/233, 60/195, 60/196, 61/198, 61/199, 61/200, 62/192, 63/215, 63/216, 63/217, 64/200, 65/157, 65/158, 66/199, 67/208, 67/209, 68/99, 68/211, 69/219, 69/283 and 69/284).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, as adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005 (resolution 60/195).

At its resumed sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 adopted by the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015 (resolution 69/283).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields", reaffirmed the importance of developing strategies to prevent, mitigate and repair the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of the 2015/16 El Niño phenomenon and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a section addressing the issue, under a sub-item entitled "Disaster risk reduction" of the item entitled "Sustainable development" (resolution 70/110).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to designate 5 November as World Tsunami Awareness Day (resolution 70/203).

At its resumed seventieth session, the General Assembly urged the effective implementation of the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The Assembly reiterated its call for the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries, as well as the prevention of new and the reduction of existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures. Moreover, it recognized that, while each State had the primary responsibility for preventing and reducing disaster risk, it was a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders. The Assembly encouraged Governments to promote women's full, equal and effective participation and leadership in the design, management, resourcing and implementation of gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes. It recognized the scale of action needed at the national level, in particular, for the development of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and the establishment and strengthening of national disaster loss databases, as well as the conduct of risk assessments. The Assembly reaffirmed the need for the enhancement of the implementation capacity and capability of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries, facing specific challenges, including the mobilization of support through international cooperation, for the provision of means of implementation, in accordance with their national priorities. Furthermore, the General Assembly decided to give due consideration to the review of the global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework as part of the integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits, aligned with the Economic and Social Council, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles. The Assembly looked forward to the outcomes of the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology on disaster risk reduction, in coherence with the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. The Assembly acknowledged the need for timely, stable and predictable resources to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework and requested the Secretary-General to review the requirements for the United Nations system to support it, and to include the findings in his report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/204).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/204).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 20 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/70/282)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.13-16, 29, 34 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/472/Add.3
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolutions	70/110, 70/203 and 70/204

(d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-first session and every three years thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on products harmful to health and the environment (resolution 39/229).

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/53, 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to sixty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120, 50/115, 51/184, 52/199, 54/222, 56/199, 57/257, 58/243, 59/234, 60/197, 61/201, 62/86, 63/32, 64/73, 65/159, 66/200, 67/210, 68/212 and 69/220 and decisions 53/444 and 55/443).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to paragraph 96 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", to submit an action plan for the United Nations Secretariat that would be designed to work within existing procurement rules and policies aimed at integrating sustainable development practices into its operations and facilities management, building on existing efforts and promoting cost-effectiveness, and in accordance with legislative frameworks, including financial rules and regulations, while maintaining accountability to Member States, with the specific goal of a United Nations that does not, through its operations or facilities management, have a negative impact on the climate, as soon as possible, or by 2020, if practicable. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018-2019 and invited the secretariat of the Convention to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the work of the Conference of the Parties (resolution 70/205).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 70/205).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 20 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/70/230)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.13-16, 29 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/472/Add.4
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/205

(e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

The General Assembly first considered the sub-item at its forty-seventh session, in 1992, after the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992 (resolution 47/188).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption of the Convention on 17 June 1994 (resolution 49/234). The Convention entered into force on 26 December 1996.

At its fifty-first to sixty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 51/180, 52/198, 53/191, 54/223, 55/204, 56/196, 57/259, 58/211, 58/242, 59/235, 60/200, 60/201, 61/202, 62/193, 63/218, 64/201, 64/202, 65/160, 66/201, 67/211, 68/213 and 69/221).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its eighth session of the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018) (resolution 62/193).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly recalled its decision to declare the decade 2010-2020 as the United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification and designated the secretariat of the Convention as the focal point of the Decade (resolution 64/201).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to include, in the United Nations calendar of conferences and meetings for the biennium 2016-2017, the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its subsidiary bodies envisaged for the biennium, and requested the Secretary-General to make provisions for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/206).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 70/206).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 20 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/70/230)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.13-16, 31 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/472/Add.5
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/206

(f) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in June 1992, and entered into force on 29 December 1993.

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 49/117, 50/111, 51/182, 52/201, 53/190, 54/221, 55/201, 56/197, 57/260, 58/212, 59/236, 60/202, 61/204, 62/194, 63/219, 64/203, 65/161, 66/202, 67/212, 68/214 and 69/222).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly declared 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (resolution 65/161).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and difficulties encountered in the process of their implementation. The Assembly took note of the work done by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions, and invited the secretariat of the Convention, through the Secretary-General, to report on the progress made when reporting on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/207).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports on the implementation of United Nations environmental conventions (resolution 70/207).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 20 (f))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports submitted by the secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (A/70/230)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.13-16, 33 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/472/Add.6
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/207

(g) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the Governing Council of UNEP.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which invited the Assembly to adopt, at its sixty-seventh session, a resolution strengthening and upgrading UNEP (resolution 66/288).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to strengthen and upgrade UNEP and to establish universal membership in the Governing Council of UNEP and mandated it, as from the first universal session in February 2013, to expeditiously initiate the implementation of the provisions contained in paragraph 88 of the outcome document in its entirety, make a recommendation on the designation of the Governing Council to reflect its universal character and decide on future arrangements for the Global Ministerial Environment Forum (resolution 67/213).

At the same session, the General Assembly changed the designation of the Governing Council to the United Nations Environment Assembly of UNEP (resolution 67/251).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the convening of the first universal session of the UNEP Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in February 2013 and took note of its report, including Governing Council decision 27/2, on the implementation of paragraph 88 of the outcome document and discontinuance of the Global Ministerial Environment Forum. The Assembly called for the continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan on Technology Support and Capacity-building. The Assembly recalled the decision contained in paragraph 88 (b) of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and endorsed in Assembly resolution 66/288, that UNEP should have secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions to fulfil its mandate (resolution 68/215).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the holding of the first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of UNEP in Nairobi, from 23 to 27 June 2014, took note of the report on the session and the resolutions and decisions contained therein and took note with appreciation of the ministerial outcome document of the session. The Assembly recognized that UNEP would participate in the elaboration of and the summit on the post-2015 development agenda, reiterated that capacity-building and technology support were important components of the work of UNEP and called for the continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building. It reiterated the continuing need for UNEP to conduct global environmental assessments in order to support decision-making processes at all levels (resolution 69/223).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi, 23-27 May 2016): Supplement No. 25 (A/71/25).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19 (g))

Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi, 23-27 June 2014): Supplement No. 25 (A/69/25)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.11-14, 30 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/223

(h) Harmony with Nature

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time, under the item entitled "Sustainable development". The Assembly invited Member States, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and international, regional and subregional organizations to consider the issue of promoting life in harmony with nature and to transmit to the Secretary-General their views, experiences and proposals on that issue (resolution 64/196). The Assembly also considered this question at its sixty-fifth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 65/164, 66/204, 67/214, 68/216 and 69/224).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to initiate, in 2016, a virtual dialogue on Harmony with Nature among, inter alia, experts on Earth jurisprudence worldwide, including those who had been active in the interactive dialogues of the Assembly, in order to inspire citizens and societies to reconsider how they interacted with the natural world in order to implement the Sustainable Development Goals in harmony with nature, and requested that the experts submit a summary to the Assembly at its seventy-first session. The Assembly decided to continue observing International Mother Earth Day annually on 22 April, requested the Secretary-General to provide continuing support and encouraged Member States to observe the International Day at the national level. It also decided to put on hold the issue of the timing of an inclusive and interactive dialogue of the Assembly on Harmony with Nature, pending the discussions on the revitalization of the Second Committee. It also requested the Secretary-General to continue to use the website maintained by the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to gather information and contributions on ideas and activities to promote a holistic approach to sustainable development in harmony with nature and to advance the integration of interdisciplinary scientific work, including success stories on the use of traditional knowledge and on existing national legislation (resolution 70/208).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 20 (g))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/268
Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.13-16, 34 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/472/Add.7
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/208

(i) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly endorsed the World Solar Programme 1996-2005, adopted by the World Solar Summit, held in Harare in September 1996 (A/53/395, annex) (resolution 53/7).

The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fourth to fifty-sixth sessions and biennially at its fifty-eighth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 54/215, 55/205, 56/200, 58/210, 60/199, 62/197, 64/206 and 66/206).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to declare 2014-2024 the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, to be promoted through all sources of energy (resolution 67/215).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote the mobilization of stable and predictable financial resources and technical assistance and to enhance the effectiveness and the full utilization of existing international funds for the effective implementation of national and regional high-priority projects in the area of new and renewable sources of energy. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account, inter alia, the initiatives taken by Member States and international organizations to create an enabling environment at all levels for the promotion and use of new and renewable energy, including measures to improve access to such technologies. It called upon the Secretary-General to promote renewable energy and related sustainable practices in all United Nations facilities around the world and to include in his report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session the results of related actions (resolution 69/225).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/225).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 19 (i))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (A/69/395)

Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (A/69/323)

Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation (A/69/309)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.11-14, 30 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/468/Add.9
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/225

(j) Sustainable mountain development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fifty-third session, in 1998, at which time it proclaimed 2002 as the International Year of Mountains (resolution 53/24).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the outcome of the International Year of Mountains (resolution 55/189).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to designate 11 December as International Mountain Day, as from 11 December 2003 (resolution 57/245).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially at its fifty-eighth to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 58/216, 60/198, 62/196, 64/205 and 66/205).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/217).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/217).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 19 (i))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/307
Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.27-30, 39 and 40
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/438/Add.9
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/217

20. Implementation of the outcomes of the United Nations Conferences on Human Settlements and on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

The first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements was held in Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976. At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference (resolution 31/109).

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly established the Commission on Human Settlements and decided that the report of the work of the Commission should be submitted to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 32/162).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/180, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) was held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 3 to 14 June 1996. Subsequently, in its resolution 51/177, the Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda adopted by the Conference.

The question was considered at the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-second to sixty-ninth sessions of the General Assembly (resolutions 49/109, 50/100, 52/190, 53/180, 54/207 to 54/209, 55/194, 55/195, 56/205, 56/206, 57/275, 58/226, 59/239, 60/203, 61/206, 62/198, 63/221, 64/207, 65/165, 66/207, 67/216, 68/239 and 69/226).

At its twenty-fifth special session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Cities and other Human Settlements in the New Millennium (resolution S-25/2).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to transform, with effect from 1 January 2002, the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat, and also decided to transform, as of the same date, the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council (resolution 56/206).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 2016 a third United Nations conference on housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to designate 31 October, beginning in 2014, as World Cities Day (resolution 68/239).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution, including an update on the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), to be held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016 (resolution 70/210).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-sixth session: Supplement No. 8 (A/71/8);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/210).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 21)

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme on its twenty-fifth session (Nairobi, 17-23 April 2015): Supplement No. 8 (A/70/8)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (A/70/210)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda (A/70/264)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.27, 33 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/473
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/210

21. Globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998. The Assembly considered the item annually at its fifty-third to sixty-fourth sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212, 56/209, 57/274, 58/225, 59/240, 60/204, 61/207, 62/199, 63/222, 63/224, 64/210, 66/210 and 68/219).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim 2015 the International Year of Light and Light-based Technologies and requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, mindful of the provisions of paragraphs 23 to 27 of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to inform the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 68/221).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to continue considering the international economic situation and its impact on development at its seventy-first session, and in that regard requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", an updated overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development and of the role of the United Nations in addressing those issues (resolution 69/227).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/227);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 68/221).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 21 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on science and technology for development (A/68/227)

Summary records	A/C.2/68/SR.18, 19, 32 and 39
Report of the Second Committee	A/68/440/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.71
Resolution	68/221

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 21)

Report of the Secretary-General on the updated overview of the major international economic and policy challenges for equitable and inclusive sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and of the role of the United Nations in addressing these issues in the light of the New International Economic Order (A/69/203)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.22, 23, 30, 33 and 34)
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/470
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/227

(a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998. The Assembly considered the item annually at its fifty-third to sixty-fourth sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 53/169, 54/231, 55/212, 56/209, 57/274, 58/225, 59/240, 60/204, 61/207, 62/199, 63/222, 63/224, 64/210, 65/168, 66/210 and 68/219).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to include, under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence", the sub-item entitled "Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence" in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session (decision 70/549).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 120)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.6, 33, 35 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/518
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Decision	70/549

(b) International migration and development

The General Assembly considered the question of international migration and development at its forty-eighth to fiftieth, fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth to sixty-first, sixty-third, sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/113, 49/127, 50/123, 52/189, 54/212, 56/203, 58/208, 59/241, 60/227, 61/208, 63/225, 65/170, 67/219 and 68/4). The Assembly considered the Global Forum on Migration and Development at its sixty-second session (resolution 62/270).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, at its seventy-first session, a report on the implementation of the resolution that also looked further into the integration of the migration perspective at the national, regional and international levels, including information on best practices and recommendations to address the difficulties that migrants face and to bolster their contribution to development. The Assembly invited the regional commissions, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system and the International Organization for Migration and in accordance with their respective mandates, to continue to examine the regional aspects of international migration and development and to provide inputs to the report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development to be submitted to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 69/229).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/229).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 21 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/207
Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.22, 23, 30, 33, 34 and 37
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/470/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/229

22. Groups of countries in special situations

(a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, in 1997, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in July 2001, the General Assembly endorsed the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001 (resolution 55/279).

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (resolution 56/227).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-seventh to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/276, 58/228, 59/244, 60/228, 61/1, 61/211, 62/203, 63/227, 64/213, 65/171, 65/280, 65/286, 66/213, 67/220, 67/221, 68/224 and 69/231).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 (resolution 61/1).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 adopted by the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Istanbul, Turkey, from 9 to 13 May 2011 (resolution 65/280).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report, by the first quarter of 2016, on the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, in lieu of his report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session and to the Economic and Social Council at its 2016 session (resolution 70/216).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 23 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (A/70/83-E/2015/75)

Implementation, effectiveness and added value of smooth transition measures (A/70/292)

Feasibility study for a United Nations technology bank for the least developed countries (A/70/408)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.23, 24, 29 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/475/Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/216

(b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries

At its fifty-seventh session, in 2002, the General Assembly decided that the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation should be convened in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on 28 and 29 August 2003 (resolution 57/242). The Conference adopted the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries. At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Almaty Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action (resolution 58/201).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-eighth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 58/201, 59/245, 60/208, 61/212, 62/204, 63/228, 64/214, 65/172, 66/214, 67/222, 68/225, 69/137 and 69/232).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024 adopted by the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (resolution 69/137).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the recognition of the special needs and challenges of landlocked developing countries in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and affirmed that the effective implementation of those outcomes, together with the six priority areas of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024, could drive the social and economic progress of landlocked developing countries and assist in their transformation from landlocked to land-linked countries, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/217).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/217).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 23 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024 (A/70/305)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.23, 24, 31 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/475/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/217

23. Eradication of poverty and other development issues

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, a report on the implementation of the resolution, including recommendations on ways and means to promote sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, as a tool for fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development, taking into account relevant reports prepared by the World Tourism Organization in this field (resolution 69/233).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/233).

(a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107). The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fifty-first to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 51/178, 52/193, 53/198, 54/232, 55/210, 56/207, 57/266, 58/222, 59/247, 60/209, 61/213, 62/205, 63/230, 64/216, 65/174, 66/215, 67/224, 68/226 and 69/234).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) (resolution 62/205).

At its sixty-third session, the Assembly considered that a theme of the Second Decade would be "Full employment and decent work for all" (resolution 63/230).

At its seventieth session, the Assembly reaffirmed that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, was the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, called upon the international community, including Member States, to continue to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication, encouraged greater inter-agency convergence and collaboration within the United Nations system in sharing knowledge, promoting policy dialogue, facilitating synergies, mobilizing funds, providing technical assistance in the key policy areas underlying the decent work agenda and strengthening system-wide policy coherence on employment issues and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report, including a review of the progress made by the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations development system, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/218).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/218).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 24 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/281
Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.9, 10, 29 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/476/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/218

(b) Industrial development cooperation

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly recognized that there were significant opportunities for economic and technical cooperation among developing countries with regard to their industrialization and recommended that developed countries and international organizations support such cooperative ventures (resolution 45/196).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-ninth and fifty-first to fifty-third sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 46/151, 49/108, 51/170, 52/208, 53/177, 55/187, 57/243, 59/249, 61/215, 63/231, 65/175, 67/225 and 69/235).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly emphasized the essential role of inclusive and sustainable industrial development as part of a comprehensive strategy of structural economic transformation in eradicating poverty and supporting sustained economic growth. The Assembly recognized the unique mandate of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), within the United Nations system, to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development. It called upon UNIDO to continue, upon request, to support developing countries in achieving enhanced levels of development in that area. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/235).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation (resolution 69/235).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 23 (b))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (A/69/331)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.15, 19, 20, 30 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/472/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/235

24. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on operational activities for development, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-seventh, forty-fourth and forty-eighth sessions, triennially at its fiftieth to sixty-second sessions and annually as from its sixty-third session (resolutions 37/226, 44/211, 48/209, 50/120, 53/192, 56/201, 59/250, 62/208, 63/232, 64/220, 65/177, 66/218, 67/226, 68/229, 69/238 and 70/221).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly changed the comprehensive policy review of operational activities from a triennial cycle to a quadrennial cycle in order to better provide policy guidance to the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies (resolution 63/232).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen the analytical quality of system-wide reporting on funding and performance and programme results for United Nations operational activities for development, including the coverage, timeliness, reliability, quality and comparability of system-wide data, definitions and classifications. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report on the progress made in the context of his annual report on the funding of operational activities for development, including options for incentive mechanisms for increasing core resources, to be applied at a system-wide level (resolution 67/226).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide an update, in 2016, on progress made in building capacity for evaluation, to be considered during the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in 2016 (resolution 69/237).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to postpone the consideration of the notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on an analysis of the resource mobilization function within the United Nations system and transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon to its seventy-first session, in 2016, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/221).

Documents for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/71/63-E/2016/8) and recommendations thereon.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 24 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/69/63-E/2014/10)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the selection and appointment process for United Nations resident coordinators, including preparation, training and support provided for their work, and his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon (A/69/125 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.2/69/SR.2-6, 26 and 27
Report of the Second Committee	A/69/473
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.75
Resolution	69/237

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 25 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (A/70/62-E/2015/4)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.2-8, 29 and 36
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/477/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/221

(b) South-South cooperation for development

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly entrusted the overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations system to a high-level meeting of representatives of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to be convened by the Administrator of UNDP in accordance with the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 33/134).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions, at its fifty-seventh session, biennially at its fifty-eighth to sixty-sixth sessions and annually as from its sixty-seventh session (resolutions 50/119, 52/205, 54/226, 56/202, 57/263, 58/220, 60/212, 62/209, 64/221, 66/219, 67/227, 68/230 and 69/239).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to declare 19 December as the United Nations Day for South-South Cooperation (resolution 58/220).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the state of South-South cooperation, including an assessment of the concrete measures taken by the United Nations development system to improve its support to South-South cooperation, and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/222).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation: Supplement No. 39 (A/71/39);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/222).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 25 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation (A/70/344)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.2-8, 32 and 35
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/477/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/222

25. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly considered this question for the first time under the item entitled “Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit” (resolution 63/235).

The General Assembly also considered the question at its sixty-fourth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 64/224, 65/178, 66/220, 67/228, 68/233 and 69/240).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly recognized the need to increase the resilience of food and agricultural production to climate change, and encouraged efforts at all levels to support climate-sensitive agricultural practices and measures to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable groups and food systems. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/223).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/223).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 26)

Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development, food security and nutrition (A/70/333)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/70/92-E/2015/82 and Corr.1)

Note verbale dated 26 June 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the resolution entitled “Shaping a new system of water governance: promoting parliamentary action on water and sanitation”, adopted by the 132nd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (A/70/129)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.2-6, 25, 26, 32 and 35

Report of the Second Committee	A/70/478
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/223

26. Social development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995. The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161). The twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", was held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000.

At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit future *Reports on the World Social Situation* on a biennial basis (resolution 56/177).

In a note by the Secretariat entitled "World social situation 2015: leaving no one behind" (A/70/178), it was indicated that the summary of the *Report on the World Social Situation 2015: Leaving No One Behind*, mandated for the seventieth session, would be issued for the consideration of the General Assembly at its seventy-first session.

(a) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Persons with disabilities

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 37/52). Periodic reviews of progress in its implementation were conducted in 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013 and 2015.

The General Assembly considered the question annually at its thirty-eighth to forty-ninth sessions, biennially at its fiftieth to sixtieth sessions and annually as of the sixty-second session (resolutions 38/28, 39/26, 40/31, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 44/70, 45/91, 46/96, 47/88, 48/99, 49/153, 50/144, 52/82, 54/121, 56/115, 58/132, 60/131, 62/127, 63/150, 64/131, 65/186, 66/124, 67/140 and 68/3 and decision 50/442).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit information to it at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution and of the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities, and to make appropriate recommendations to further strengthen implementation (resolution 69/142).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/142).

Follow-up to the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82). It considered the question at its fifty-second, fifty-fourth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh to sixtieth, sixty-second, sixty-fourth and sixty-sixth to sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 52/81, 54/124, 56/113, 57/164, 58/15, 59/111, 59/147, 60/133, 62/129, 64/133, 66/126, 67/142 and 68/136).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its seventy-first session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes by Member States and by agencies and bodies of the United Nations system (resolution 69/144).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/144).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 26 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014 (A/69/61-E/2014/4)

Realization of the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally agreed development goals for persons with disabilities: a disability-inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond (A/69/187)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.1-4, 15, 26, 36, 42, 44, 49 and 51-53
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/480
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolutions	69/142 and 69/144

(b) Literacy for life: shaping future agendas

The issue of education for all was first considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-second and fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 52/84 and 54/122). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 2003 the United Nations Literacy Decade, and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to develop and finalize a well-targeted and action-oriented plan of action (resolution 56/116).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question biennially at its fifty-seventh to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 57/166, 59/149, 61/140, 63/154 and 65/183) and at its sixty-eighth session (resolution 68/132).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon all Governments to develop reliable measures of literacy and generate disaggregated data that are comparable across time. The Assembly requested UNESCO to continue its coordinating and catalysing role in the fight against illiteracy, including in the context of the agenda for the period following the United Nations Literacy Decade. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director General of UNESCO, to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/141).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of UNESCO (resolution 69/141).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 26 (d))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of UNESCO on literacy for life: shaping future agendas (A/69/183)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.1-4, 15, 26, 36, 42, 44, 49 and 51-53
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/480
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolution	69/141

27. Advancement of women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 1 June 2016, 189 States had ratified, acceded to or succeeded to the Convention; 70 States parties to the Convention had accepted the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention; and 107 had ratified, acceded to or succeeded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to address and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-first session under the item on the advancement of women (resolution 70/131).

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

The General Assembly considered this question at its sixty-first to sixty-fifth sessions and at its sixty-seventh session (resolutions 61/143, 62/133, 63/155, 64/137, 65/187 and 67/144).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report containing: (a) information provided by the United Nations bodies, funds and programmes and the specialized agencies on their follow-up activities to implement resolution 67/144 and resolution 69/147, including on their assistance to States in their efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women; and (b) information provided by States on their follow-up activities to implement resolution 69/147. The Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences to present a report to it at its seventy-first session (resolution 69/147).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/147)

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/147).

Trafficking in women and girls

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/166), then annually at its fiftieth to fifty-third sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 50/167, 51/66, 52/98, 53/116, 55/67, 57/176, 59/166, 61/144, 63/156, 65/190 and 67/145).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report compiling information on successful interventions and strategies, as well as the gaps, in addressing the gender dimensions of the problem of trafficking in persons and providing recommendations on the strengthening of human rights-based, gender- and age-sensitive approaches within comprehensive and balanced efforts to address trafficking in persons (resolution 69/149).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/149).

Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilations

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-third, fifty-sixth, sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 53/117, 56/128, 67/146 and 68/146).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its seventy-first session, an in-depth multidisciplinary report on the root causes of and factors contributing to the practice of female genital mutilations, its prevalence worldwide and its impact on women and girls, including evidence and data, analysis of progress made to date and action-oriented recommendations for eliminating the practice on the basis of information provided by Member States, relevant actors of the United Nations system working on the issue and other relevant stakeholders (resolution 69/150).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/150).

Supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula

The General Assembly first considered this question at its sixtieth session, in 2005, under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children". The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the girl child to it at its sixty-second session, including an emphasis on fistula, using information provided by Member States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations (resolution 60/141).

The General Assembly subsequently considered this question at its sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 62/138, 63/158, 65/188 and 67/147).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/148).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/148).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 27 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Intensifying global efforts for the elimination of female genital mutilations (A/69/211)

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (A/69/222)

Trafficking in women and girls (A/69/224)

Supporting efforts to end obstetric fistula (A/69/256)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (A/69/368)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.8-12, 16, 26, 49, 51 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/481
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolutions	69/147 to 69/150

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 29 (a))

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth and sixtieth sessions: Supplement No. 38 (A/70/38)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (A/70/124)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (A/70/209)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.8-12, 36, 46, 53 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/482
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolution	70/131

B. Maintenance of international peace and security

28. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter, and the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

As from its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the annual report of the Security Council jointly with the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters".

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015 (decision 70/512).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016: Supplement No. 2 (A/71/2).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 30)

Report of the Security Council covering the period from 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015: Supplement No. 2 (A/70/2)

Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.51
Decision	70/512

29. Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, with a view to implementing the decision of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (resolution 60/1, para. 97) to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body with a mandate: (a) to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery; (b) to focus attention on the reconstruction and institution-building efforts necessary for recovery from conflict and to support the development of integrated strategies in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development; and (c) to provide recommendations and information to improve the coordination of all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, to develop best practices, to help to ensure predictable financing for early recovery activities and to extend the period of attention given by the international community to post-conflict recovery; decided that the Commission should submit an annual report to the General Assembly and that the Assembly should hold an annual debate to review the report; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Report of the Peacebuilding Commission" (resolution 60/180).

On 20 December 2005, the Security Council decided that the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 of Council resolution 1645 (2005) should also be submitted to the Council for an annual debate (Security Council resolution 1646 (2005)).

The Organizational Committee of the Commission is composed of 31 Member States and, pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), of the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the World Bank.

A review of the peacebuilding architecture, mandated in General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005), was conducted in 2010 (see A/64/868-S/2010/393). In General Assembly resolution 65/7 and Security Council resolution 1947 (2010), respectively, the Assembly and the Council requested the Peacebuilding Commission to reflect in its annual reports progress made in taking forward the relevant recommendations of the report.

There are now six countries under consideration by the Commission: Burundi, the Central African Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The General Assembly will consider this item for the tenth time at its seventy-first session (see also item 109).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its tenth session (General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolutions 1645 (2005) and 1646 (2005)).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.40
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.66
Resolution	60/180

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 31)

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission on its ninth session (A/70/714-S/2016/115)

30. The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/55/231).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-fifth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 55/56, 56/263, 57/302, 58/290, 59/144, 60/182, 61/28, 62/11, 63/134, 64/109, 65/137, 66/252, 67/135, 68/128 and 69/136).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong and continuing support for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and the Kimberley Process as a whole and requested the Chair of the Process to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the Process (resolution 70/252).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process (resolution 70/252).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 33)

Note verbale dated 2 December 2015 from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting the 2015 report of the Kimberley Process (A/70/596)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.40 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.83
Resolution	70/252

32. Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine (A/61/195).

At its sixty-second to sixty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 62/249, 63/307, 64/296, 65/287, 66/283, 67/268, 68/274 and 69/286).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/265).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/265).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 35)

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia, and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia (A/70/879)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.51
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.96
Resolution	70/265

34. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the situation in the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in

November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to sixty-ninth sessions, from 1975 to 2014 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21, 50/22 A to C, 51/27 to 51/29, 52/53, 52/54, 53/37, 53/38, 54/37, 54/38, 55/50, 55/51, 56/31, 56/32, 57/111, 57/112, 58/22, 58/23, 59/32, 59/33, 60/40, 60/41, 61/26, 61/27, 62/84, 62/85, 63/30, 63/31, 64/20, 64/21, 65/17, 65/18, 66/18, 66/19, 67/24, 67/25, 68/16, 68/17, 69/24 and 69/25).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its determination that any actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem were illegal and therefore null and void; called upon Israel to immediately cease all such illegal and unilateral measures; stressed the need for the parties to observe calm and restraint and to refrain from provocative actions, incitement and inflammatory rhetoric, especially in areas of religious and cultural sensitivity; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution; and called for respect for the historic status quo at the holy places of Jerusalem, including the Haram Al-Sharif, in word and practice, and urged all sides to work immediately and cooperatively to defuse tensions and halt all provocations, incitement and violence at the holy sites in the City (resolution 70/16).

At the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); also declared that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and called upon Israel to rescind it; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called upon Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/17).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 70/16 and 70/17).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 37)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/353
Draft resolutions	A/69/L.14 and Add.1 and A/69/L.17 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.63 and 64
Resolutions	70/16 and 70/17

35. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices, and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolution 31/20). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-second to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 32/40 A and B, 33/28 A to C, 34/65 A to D, 35/169 A to E, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/175 A to C, 43/176, 43/177, 44/2, 44/41 A to C, 44/42, 45/67 A to C, 45/68, 45/69, 46/74 A to C, 46/75, 46/76, 47/64 A to E, 48/158 A to D, 49/62 A to D, 50/84 A to D, 51/23 to 51/26, 52/49 to 52/52, 53/39 to 53/42, 54/39 to 54/42, 55/52 to 55/55, 56/33 to 56/36, 57/107 to 57/110, 58/18 to 58/21, 59/28 to 59/31, 60/36 to 60/39, 61/22 to 61/25, 62/80 to 62/83, 63/26 to 63/29, 64/16 to 64/19, 65/13 to 65/16, 66/14 to 66/17, 67/19 to 67/23, 68/12 to 68/15 and 69/20 to 69/23).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the

International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work (resolution 34/65 D).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; and decided that, as of 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to accord to Palestine non-member observer State status in the United Nations, without prejudice to the acquired rights, privileges and role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the United Nations as the representative of the Palestinian people, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and practice. It also reaffirmed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and expressed the hope that the Security Council would consider favourably the application submitted on 23 September 2011 by the State of Palestine for admission to full membership in the United Nations. The Assembly also affirmed its determination to contribute to the attainment of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East that ends the occupation that began in 1967 and fulfils the vision of two States: an independent, sovereign, democratic, contiguous and viable State of Palestine, living side by side in peace and security with Israel on the basis of the pre-1967 borders. It expressed the urgent need for the resumption and acceleration of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, and urged all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people in the early realization of their right to self-determination, independence, and freedom (resolution 67/19).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination, to support the achievement without delay of an end to the Israeli occupation that began in 1967 and of the two-State solution on the basis of the pre-1967 borders and the just resolution of all final status issues and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session and thereafter (resolution 70/12).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continued to effectively carry out its programme of work, in consultation with the Committee and under its guidance; and requested the Division, as part of the observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, to continue to organize an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights or a cultural event in cooperation with the Permanent Observer Mission of the State of Palestine to the United Nations (resolution 70/13).

Also at that session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and

Israel; to organize international, regional and national seminars or encounters for journalists; and to continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people in the field of media development, in particular through its annual training programme for Palestinian broadcasters and journalists (resolution 70/14).

Also at its seventieth session, the General Assembly urged the undertaking of renewed international efforts to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace, based on the relevant United Nations resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, including the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States at its fourteenth session, the Quartet road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and the existing agreements between the Israeli and Palestinian sides, as well as the need for a resumption of negotiations based on clear parameters and with a defined time frame aimed at expediting the realization of a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement, called upon both parties to act on the basis of international law and their previous agreements and obligations, in particular adherence to the road map, irrespective of reciprocity; called upon the parties themselves, with the support of the Quartet and other interested bodies, to exert all efforts necessary to halt the deterioration of the situation and to reverse all unilateral and unlawful measures taken on the ground since 28 September 2000; stressed the need for an immediate and complete cessation of all acts of violence; reiterated its demand for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009); reiterated the need for the full implementation by both parties of the Agreement on Movement and Access and of the Agreed Principles for the Rafah Crossing; stressed the urgent need to promote reconstruction, including through the implementation of United Nations-led projects and civilian reconstruction activities; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law and to cease all of its measures that are contrary to international law and all unilateral actions aimed at altering the character, status and demographic composition of the Territory; reiterated its demand for the cessation of all Israeli settlement activities in the Territory and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and called for the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; stressed the need for Israel forthwith to abide by its road map obligation to freeze all settlement activity, including so-called "natural growth", and to dismantle settlement outposts erected since March 2001; called for the cessation of all provocations, including by Israeli settlers, in East Jerusalem, including in and around religious sites; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations under international law, as mentioned in the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice and as demanded in Assembly resolutions ES-10/13 and ES-10/15, and that it immediately cease its construction of the wall in the Territory, and called upon all States Members of the United Nations to comply with their legal obligations; reaffirmed its commitment, in accordance with international law, to the two-State solution of Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security within recognized borders, based on the pre-1967 borders; stressed the need for the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 and for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination and the right to their independent State; stressed the need for a just resolution of the problem of Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III); urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic, humanitarian and technical assistance to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Government in order to help to alleviate the serious humanitarian situation in the Territory, including East Jerusalem, which is disastrous in the Gaza Strip, to rehabilitate the Palestinian economy and infrastructure and to support the development and strengthening of Palestinian institutions and Palestinian State-building efforts in preparation for independence; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, towards the attainment of a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine and the promotion of peace in the region and to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on those efforts and on developments on the matter (resolution 70/15).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/71/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (resolution 70/15).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 38)

Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/70/35)

Report of the Secretary-General on the peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine (A/70/354-S/2015/677)

Draft resolutions	A/70/L.10 and Add.1, A/70/L.11 and Add.1, A/70/L.12 and Add.1 and A/70/L.13 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.62-64
Resolutions	70/12 to 70/15

36. The situation in Afghanistan

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980 and decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37). The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/475, 48/503 and 49/501).

The General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of warstricken Afghanistan at its fiftieth to sixtieth sessions, and has considered it separately since its sixty-first session (resolutions 50/88, 51/195, 52/211, 53/203, 54/189, 55/174, 56/220, 57/113, 58/27, 59/112, 60/32, 61/18, 62/6, 63/18, 64/11, 65/8, 66/13, 67/16, 68/11 and 69/18).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, underlining the significance of the agreement reached between the Government of Afghanistan and countries contributing to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization summit, held in Lisbon on 19 and 20 November 2010, to gradually transfer lead security responsibility from ISAF to the Government of Afghanistan by the end of 2014, and welcomed the establishment of the 1988 Committee and the measures in Security Council resolution 1988 (2011) with respect to individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with the Taliban (resolution 66/13).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly appreciated the renewed commitments by the Government of Afghanistan to the Afghan people and the renewed commitments by the international community to Afghanistan expressed in the Tokyo Declaration: Partnership for Self-Reliance in Afghanistan — From Transition to Transformation and the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework, building on the conclusions of the International Afghanistan Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade, held in Bonn, Germany, in which it was declared that the process of transition, to be completed by the end of 2014, should be followed by a transformation decade (2015-2024) in which Afghanistan consolidates its sovereignty through strengthening a fully functioning, sustainable State in the service of its people and reiterated in that regard its appreciation for the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and the national priority programmes (resolution 67/16).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed support to the ongoing Afghan-led regional effort within the framework of the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan and welcomed the outcomes of the Heart of Asia Ministerial Conferences held in Kabul in 2012, in Almaty in 2013 and in Beijing in 2014; emphasized its steadfast and unwavering commitment and that of the Government of Afghanistan to achieving the full and equal participation of women in all spheres of Afghan life; commended the achievements and efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to counter discrimination and to mainstream gender issues; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every three months on developments in Afghanistan, as well as on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/77).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/77).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 39)

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security (A/70/359-S/2015/684)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.23 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.65 and 70
Resolution	70/77

39. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9, 50/10, 51/17, 52/10, 53/4, 54/21, 55/20, 56/9, 57/11, 58/7, 59/11, 60/12, 61/11, 62/3, 63/7, 64/6, 65/6, 66/6, 67/4, 68/8 and 69/5).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Governments of Cuba and the United States; recognized the expressed will of the President of the United States to work for the elimination of the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba; reiterated its call upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation, to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and measures the extraterritorial effects of which affect the sovereignty of other States, the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction and the freedom of trade and navigation; urged States that had and continued to apply such laws and measures to take the steps necessary to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the appropriate organs and agencies of the United Nations system, to prepare a report on the implementation of the resolution in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law and to submit it to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/5).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/5).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 42)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/120
Draft resolution	A/70/L.2
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.40 and 41
Resolution	70/5

40. The situation in Central America: progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[3]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470 and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137, 50/132, 51/197, 52/176, 53/94, 54/118, 55/178, 56/224, 57/160 and 58/117).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the item would be considered every two years (resolution 58/239).

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of Nicaragua and noting the progress achieved in the region, decided that the item should remain on the agenda of the Assembly, beginning with the sixty-first session, for consideration upon notification by a Member State (decision 60/508).

The Assembly considered this question at its sixty-third to sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 63/19, 64/7 and 65/181).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly called upon the Government of Guatemala to continue to provide all the support necessary to consolidate the achievements and overcome the challenges facing the work of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala as well as to redouble its efforts to strengthen the institutions that buttress the rule of law and the defence of human rights in Guatemala; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to periodically keep the Assembly apprised of the work of the Commission and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/267).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 42)

Letter dated 20 March 2013 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/67/814)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.60 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.82
Resolution	67/267

41. Question of Cyprus[3]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus is dated 6 January 2016 (S/2016/11).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth sessions and thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered the item (resolutions 3212 (XXIX), 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15, 34/30 and 37/253, and decisions 31/403, 32/404, 33/402, 34/408 and 37/455).

At its thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428, 36/463, 38/458, 39/464, 40/481, 41/472, 42/465, 43/464, 44/471, 45/458, 46/474, 47/467, 48/505, 49/502, 50/494, 51/479, 52/495, 53/493, 54/493, 55/491, 56/481 and 57/596).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 30 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

42. Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo[3]

At its resumed fifty-fourth session, in September 2000, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/54/969), included the item entitled "Armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of the Congo" in the draft agenda of its fifty-fifth session (decision 54/502).

At its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the draft agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 55/502, 56/476 and 57/597).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 31 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

43. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406 and 45/424).

At its forty-sixth to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408, 50/406, 51/407, 52/409, 53/414, 54/412, 55/411, 56/410, 57/511 and 58/511).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 32 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.56 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/511

44. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fifty-fourth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, 50/86 A and B, 51/196 A and B, 52/174, 53/95 and 54/193).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to consider the item biennially as from the fifty-sixth session (resolution 55/285).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, this item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 33 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

45. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security[3]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12).

At its forty-second to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 42/463, 43/463, 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474, 50/444, 51/433, 52/431, 53/426, 54/425, 55/431, 56/450, 57/519 and 58/527).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 34 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.75 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/527

46. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait[3]

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 47/477, 48/506, 49/503, 50/445, 51/434, 52/432, 53/427, 54/426, 55/432, 56/451, 57/520 and 58/514).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that, with effect from the fifty-ninth session, the item should remain on the agenda for consideration upon notification by a Member State (resolution 58/316, annex, para. 4 (b)).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda items 35 and 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meetings	A/58/PV.69 and 92
Resolution	58/316
Decision	58/514

47. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee from 15 to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to further increase its membership from 21 to 27 Member States (resolution 66/70). The Committee is now composed of the following 27 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The General Assembly considered the item at its twelfth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 1147 (XII), 1347 (XIII), 1376 (XIV), 1574 (XV), 1629 (XVI), 1764 (XVII), 1896 (XVIII), 2078 (XX), 2213 (XXI), 1896 (XXII), 2382 (XXIII), 2496 (XXIV), 2623 (XXV), 2773 (XXVI), 2905 (XXVII), 3063 (XXVIII), 3226 (XXIX), 3410 (XXX), 31/10, 32/6, 33/5, 34/12, 35/12, 36/14, 37/87, 38/78, 39/94, 40/160, 41/62 A and B, 42/67, 43/55, 44/45, 45/71, 46/44, 47/66, 48/38, 49/32, 50/26, 51/121, 52/55, 53/44, 54/66, 55/121, 56/50, 57/115, 58/88, 59/114, 60/98, 61/109, 62/100, 63/89, 64/85, 65/96, 66/70, 67/112, 68/73 and 69/84).

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46), forty-ninth (A/49/46), fifty-first (A/51/46), fifty-fifth (A/55/46), fifty-sixth (A/56/46), fifty-seventh (A/57/46), fifty-eighth (A/58/46), fifty-ninth (A/59/46), sixtieth (A/60/46), sixty-first (A/61/46 and Corr.1), sixty-third (A/63/46), sixty-fifth (A/65/46 and Add.1), sixty-seventh (A/67/46), sixty-eighth (A/68/46 and

Corr.1) and sixty-ninth (A/69/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session; supported the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for conducting its programme of work of scientific review and assessment, in particular its next Global Survey of Medical Radiation Usage and Exposures and its assessments of levels of ionizing radiation exposure from electrical energy production; and requested the Committee to submit plans for its ongoing and future programme of work to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/81).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/71/46).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 52)

Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/70/46)

Summary record	A/C.4/70/SR.12
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/70/494
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.70
Resolution	70/81

48. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded on several occasions, reaching 83 at the seventieth session (decision 70/518). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 83 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee.

The General Assembly, in 1963, adopted the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)). Since then, multilateral treaties and principles have been developed (see *United Nations Treaties and Principles on Outer Space*, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.I.10).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-seventh to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 37/89, 38/80, 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34, 50/27, 51/123, 52/56, 53/45, 54/67, 54/68, 55/122, 56/51, 57/116, 58/89, 58/90, 59/2, 59/115, 59/116, 60/99, 61/110, 61/111, 62/101, 62/217, 63/90, 64/86, 65/97, 65/271, 66/71, 67/113, 68/74, 68/75 and 69/85).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that the Office for Outer Space Affairs would issue a special report by UN-Space for consideration by the Committee at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Transparency and Confidence-building Measures in Outer Space Activities as pertaining to the United Nations system, and coordinate the preparation of that report with relevant United Nations entities, and requested the Committee to continue to consider ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/82).

At the same session, the General Assembly agreed to reinstate the following activities under the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, to be carried out in 2016: (a) the United Nations/Costa Rica Workshop on Human Space Technology; (b) the United Nations/South Africa Symposium on Basic Space Technology; and (c) the United Nations/Kenya Workshop on Space Technology and Applications for Wildlife Management and Protecting Biodiversity (resolution 70/230).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/71/20).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 53)

Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/70/20)

Summary records	A/C.4/70/SR.9-11, 15 and 22
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/70/495
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.70
Resolutions	70/82 and 70/230
Decision	70/518

49. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 2017 (resolution 68/76).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme, and requested the Commissioner-General to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs. At its sixtieth, sixty-third, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth and sixty-ninth sessions, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Advisory Commission on UNRWA to 21, then to 23, then to 24, then to 25 and then to 27 (decision 60/522 and resolutions 63/91, 65/98, 66/72 and 69/86); to invite Palestine to attend and fully participate in its meetings as an observer; to invite the European Community to attend its meetings; and to invite the League of Arab States to attend its meetings as an observer. The membership of the Advisory Commission is currently as follows: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom and United States.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted four resolutions under this item (resolutions 70/83 to 70/86).

Assistance to Palestine refugees

The General Assembly reiterated its request to the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine to continue exerting efforts towards the implementation of paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III), and to report to the Assembly on the efforts being exerted in this regard no later than 1 September 2016; and affirmed the necessity for the continuation of the work of UNRWA and the importance of its unimpeded operation and its provision of services for the well-being, protection and human development of the Palestine refugees and for the stability of the region (resolution 70/83).

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities

The General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA to continue to provide humanitarian assistance and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its seventy-first session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/84).

Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The General Assembly took note with appreciation of the efforts of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to assist in ensuring the financial security of the Agency; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and assistance to the Working Group for the conduct of its work; and encouraged the Agency to continue making progress in addressing the needs and rights of children, women and persons with disabilities in its operations in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (resolution 70/85).

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues

The General Assembly reaffirmed that the Palestine refugees were entitled to their property and to the income derived therefrom; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues within the framework of the final status peace negotiations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/86).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 13 (A/71/13);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

   (i) Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolution 70/84);

   (ii) Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (resolution 70/86);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the seventieth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolutions 512 (VI) and 70/83);

(d) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 70/85).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 54)

Report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2013: Supplement No. 13 (A/70/13)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities (A/70/308)

Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues (A/70/340)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixty-ninth report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/70/319)

Report of the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/70/379)

Summary records	A/C.4/70/SR.21-22 and 25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/70/496
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.70
Resolutions	70/83 to 70/86

50. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At its twenty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly considered the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B

(XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D, 50/29 A to D, 51/131 to 51/135, 52/64 to 52/69, 53/53 to 53/57, 54/76 to 54/80, 55/130 to 55/134, 56/59 to 56/63, 57/124 to 57/128, 58/96 to 58/100, 59/121 to 59/125, 60/104 to 60/108, 61/116 to 61/120, 62/106 to 62/110, 63/95 to 63/99, 64/91 to 64/95, 65/102 to 65/106, 66/76 to 66/80, 67/118 to 67/122, 68/80 to 68/84 and 69/90 to 69/94).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item (resolutions 70/87 to 70/91).

In its resolution entitled "Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary facilities to investigate the Israeli policies and practices referred to in the resolution, and to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolution (resolution 70/87).

In its resolutions entitled "Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories", "Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan", "Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem" and "The occupied Syrian Golan", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolutions (resolutions 70/88 to 70/91).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (resolution 70/87);

  (ii) Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (resolution 70/88);

  (iii) Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 70/89);

  (iv) Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (resolution 70/90);

  (v) The occupied Syrian Golan (resolution 70/91);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-eighth report of the Special Committee (resolution 70/87).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 55)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/70/341)

Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories (A/70/133)

The occupied Syrian Golan (A/70/312)

Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (A/70/421)

Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan (A/70/351)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the forty-seventh report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories (A/70/406 and Corr.1)

Summary records	A/C.4/70/SR.23-25
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/70/497
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.70
Resolutions	70/87 to 70/91

52. Comprehensive review of special political missions

The General Assembly considered the question of special political missions at its sixty-seventh to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 67/123, 68/85 and 69/95).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to hold regular, inclusive and interactive dialogue on the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions and to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions, including efforts towards improving transparency, accountability, geographical representation, gender participation, expertise and effectiveness in respect of all special political missions (resolution 70/92).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/92).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 57)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Overall policy matters pertaining to special political missions (A/70/400)

The future of United Nations peace operations (A/70/357-S/2015/682)

Identical letters dated 17 June 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council transmitting the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (A/70/95-S/2015/446)

Summary records	A/C.4/70/SR.16, 20 and 24
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/70/499
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.70
Resolution	70/92

53. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information" and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B, 50/138 A and B, 51/138 A and B, 52/70 A and B, 53/59 A and B, 54/82 A and B, 55/136 A and B, 56/64 A and B, 57/130 A and B, 58/101 A and B, 59/126 A and B, 60/109 A and B, 61/121 A and B, 62/111 A and B, 63/100 A and B, 64/96 A and B, 65/107 A and B, 66/81 A and B, 67/124 A and B, 68/86 A and B and 69/96 A and B).

In addition, the Assembly took a series of decisions on increasing the membership of the Committee on Information from 41 to 114 (resolution 34/182 and decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/322, 47/424, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311, 50/411, 52/318, 53/418, 54/318, 55/317, 55/425, 56/419, 57/412, 57/524, 58/410, 58/525, 59/413, 59/518, 60/415, 60/524, 61/413, 61/521, 63/524, 64/520, 67/413 and 67/529). The current composition of the Committee is contained in decision 67/413.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its thirty-eighth session and to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the activities of the Department of Public

Information and on the implementation of all recommendations and requests contained in the resolution (resolution 70/93 B).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-seventh session: Supplement No. 21 (A/71/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/93 B).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 58)

Report of the Committee on Information on its thirty-sixth session: Supplement No. 21 (A/70/21)

Report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information (A/70/220)

Summary records	A/C.4/70/SR.13-15
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/70/500
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.70
Resolutions	70/93 A and B

54. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 70/94).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2016: Supplement No. 23 (A/71/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/94).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 59)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2015: Supplement No. 23 (A/70/23), chaps. VII and XIII

Report of the Secretary-General on information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations (A/70/67)

Summary records	A/C.4/70/SR.2, 3, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/70/501
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.70
Resolution	70/94

55. Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1998, on the recommendation of the General Committee (see A/53/PV.3). The item was initially entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)), and the title was further amended at the Assembly's twenty-second, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolution 2288 (XXII); A/35/250, para. 22; and decisions 44/469, 46/402 D and 48/402 C).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twenty-second to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 2288 (XXII), 2425 (XXIII), 2554 (XXIV), 2703 (XXV), 2873 (XXVI), 2979 (XXVII), 3117 (XXVIII), 3299 (XXIX), 3398 (XXX), 31/7, 32/35, 33/40, 34/41, 35/28, 36/51, 37/31, 38/50, 39/42, 40/52, 41/14, 42/74, 43/29, 44/84, 45/17, 46/64, 47/15, 48/46, 49/40, 50/33, 51/140, 52/72, 53/61, 54/84, 55/138, 56/66, 57/132, 58/103, 59/128, 60/111, 61/123, 62/113, 63/102, 64/98, 65/109, 66/83, 67/126, 68/88 and 69/98).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/95).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Special Committee for 2016: Supplement No. 23 (A/71/23).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 60)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2015: Supplement No. 23 (A/70/23), chaps. V and XIII

Summary records	A/C.4/70/SR.2, 3, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/70/502
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.70
Resolution	70/95

56. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly considered this item from its twenty-second session, in 1967, to its sixty-ninth session (resolutions 2311 (XXII), 2426 (XXIII), 2555 (XXIV), 2704 (XXV), 2874 (XXVI), 2980 (XXVII), 3118 (XXVIII), 3300 (XXIX), 3421 (XXX), 31/30, 32/36, 33/41, 34/42, 35/29, 36/52, 37/32, 38/51, 39/43, 40/53, 41/15, 42/75, 43/30, 44/85, 45/18, 46/65, 47/16, 48/47, 49/41, 50/34, 51/141, 52/73, 53/62, 54/85, 55/139, 56/67, 57/133, 58/104, 59/129, 60/112, 61/231, 62/114, 63/103 64/99, 65/110, 66/84, 67/127, 68/89 and 69/99).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution, and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/96).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2016: Supplement No. 23 (A/71/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/96).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 61)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2015: Supplement No. 23 (A/70/23), chaps. VI and XIII

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/70/64)

Summary records	A/C.4/70/SR.2, 3, 6 and 7

Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/70/503
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.70
Resolution	70/96

57. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, not only for study and training at the university level but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). At subsequent sessions, a similar invitation was reiterated by the Assembly, and the Secretary-General was requested to report on the implementation of the relevant resolution (resolutions 931 (X), 1050 (XI) and 1154 (XII)).

At its thirteenth session, the General Assembly decided to place this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its fourteenth session (resolution 1277 (XIII)).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fourteenth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 1411 (XIV), 1540 (XV), 1696 (XVI), 1849 (XVII), 1974 (XVIII), 2110 (XX), 2234 (XXI), 2352 (XXII), 2423 (XXIII), 2556 (XXIV), 2705 (XXV), 2876 (XXVI), 2982 (XXVII), 3120 (XXVIII), 3302 (XXIX), 3423 (XXX), 31/32, 32/38, 33/43, 34/32, 35/31, 36/54, 37/34, 38/53, 39/45, 40/55, 41/28, 42/77, 43/32, 44/87, 45/20, 46/66, 47/17, 48/48, 49/42, 50/35, 51/142, 52/74, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140, 56/68, 57/134, 58/105, 59/130, 60/113, 61/124, 62/115, 63/104, 64/100, 65/111, 66/85, 67/128, 68/90 and 69/100).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/97).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/97).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 62)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/67 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.4/70/SR.2, 3, 6 and 7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/70/504
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.70
Resolution	70/97

58. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). The Assembly enlarged the Special Committee at its seventeenth, thirty-fourth, fifty-ninth, sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions (resolution 1810 (XVII) and decisions 34/425, 59/520, 63/526 and 64/554).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 29 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (decisions 63/413, 63/526, 64/418 and 64/554).

At its resumed fifty-eighth session, in July 2004, the General Assembly decided that the item should be allocated for annual consideration in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (resolution 58/316).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixteenth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1810 (XVII), 1956 (XVIII), 2105 (XX), 2189 (XXI), 2326 (XXII), 2465 (XXIII), 2548 (XXIV), 2708 (XXV), 2878 (XXVI), 2908 (XXVII), 3163 (XXVIII), 3328 (XXIX), 3481 (XXX), 31/143, 32/42, 33/44, 34/94, 35/119, 36/68, 37/35, 38/54, 39/91, 40/57, 41/41 A and B, 42/71, 43/45, 44/101, 45/34, 46/71, 47/23, 48/52, 49/89, 50/39, 51/146, 52/78, 53/68, 54/91, 55/147, 56/74, 57/140, 58/111, 59/136, 60/119, 61/130, 62/120, 63/110, 64/106, 65/117, 66/91, 67/134, 68/97 and 69/107).

Under the same item, the General Assembly also considered the following:

(a) Question of Western Sahara (resolutions 31/45, 32/22, 33/31 A and B, 34/37, 35/19, 36/46, 37/28, 38/40, 39/40, 40/50, 41/16, 42/78, 43/33, 44/88, 45/21, 46/67, 47/25, 48/49, 49/44, 50/36, 51/143, 52/75, 53/64, 54/87, 55/141, 56/69, 57/135, 58/109, 59/131, 60/114, 61/125, 62/116, 63/105, 64/101, 65/112, 66/86, 67/129, 68/91 and 69/101);

(b) Question of New Caledonia (resolutions 42/79, 43/34, 44/89, 45/22, 46/69, 47/26, 48/50, 49/45, 50/37, 51/144, 52/76, 53/65, 54/88, 55/142, 56/70, 57/136, 58/106, 59/132, 60/115, 61/126, 62/117, 63/106, 64/102, 65/113, 66/87, 67/130, 68/92 and 69/102);

(c) Question of French Polynesia (resolutions 67/265, 68/93 and 69/103);

(d) Question of Tokelau (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2868 (XXVI), 2986 (XXVII), 3428 (XXX), 31/48, 41/26, 42/84, 43/35, 44/90, 45/29, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/47, 50/38 A and B, 51/145, 52/77, 53/66, 54/89, 55/143, 56/71, 57/137, 58/107, 59/133, 60/116, 61/127, 62/121, 63/107, 64/103, 65/114, 66/434, 67/131, 68/94 and 69/104);

(e) Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 2069 (XX), 2232 (XXI), 2357 (XXII), 2430 (XXIII), 2592 (XXIV), 2709 (XXV), 2869 (XXVI), 2984 (XXVII), 3156 (XXVIII), 3157 (XXVIII), 3289 (XXIX), 3290 (XXIX), 3425 (XXX), 3427 (XXX), 3429 (XXX), 3433 (XXX), 31/52, 31/54, 31/55, 31/57, 31/58, 32/24, 32/28 to 32/31, 33/32 to 33/35, 34/34 to 34/36, 34/39, 35/21 to 35/25, 36/47, 36/48, 36/62, 36/63, 37/20 to 37/27, 38/41 to 38/48, 39/30 to 39/39, 40/41 to 40/49, 41/17 to 41/25, 42/80 to 42/83, 42/85 to 42/89, 43/36 to 43/44, 44/91 to 44/99, 45/23 to 45/28, 45/30 to 45/32, 46/68 A and B, 47/27 A and B, 48/51 A and B, 49/46 A and B, 50/38 A and B, 51/224 A and B, 52/77 A and B, 53/67 A and B, 54/90 A and B, 55/144 A and B, 56/72 A and B, 57/138 A and B, 58/108 A and B, 59/134 A and B, 60/117 A and B, 61/128 A and B, 62/118 A and B, 63/108 A and B, 64/104 A and B, 65/115 A and B, 66/89 A and B, 67/132 A and B, 68/95 A and B and 69/105 A and B);

(f) Dissemination of information on decolonization (resolutions 2879 (XXVI), 2909 (XXVII), 3164 (XXVIII), 3329 (XXIX), 3482 (XXX), 31/144, 32/43, 33/45, 34/95, 35/120, 36/69, 37/36, 38/55, 39/92, 40/58, 41/42, 42/72, 43/46, 44/102, 45/35, 46/72, 47/24, 48/53, 49/90, 50/40, 51/147, 52/79, 53/69, 54/92, 55/145, 56/73, 57/139, 58/110, 59/135, 60/118, 61/129, 62/119, 63/109, 64/105, 65/116, 66/90, 67/133, 68/96 and 69/106);

(g) Question of Gibraltar (resolutions 2070 (XX), 2231 (XXI), 2353 (XXII), 2429 (XXIII) and 3286 (XXIX) and decisions 31/406 C, 32/411, 33/408, 34/412, 35/406, 36/409, 37/412, 38/415, 39/410, 40/413, 41/407, 42/418, 43/411, 44/426, 45/407, 46/420, 47/411, 48/422, 49/420, 50/415, 51/430, 52/419, 53/420, 54/423, 55/427, 56/421, 57/526, 58/526, 59/519, 60/525, 61/522, 62/523, 63/525, 64/521, 65/521, 66/522, 67/530, 68/523 and 69/523);

(h) International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolutions 43/47, 46/181, 54/90 A, 55/146, 60/120 and 64/106);

(i) Fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 65/118).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly declared the period 2011-2020 the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and called upon Member States to intensify their efforts to continue to implement the plan of action for the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and to cooperate with the Special Committee in updating it as necessary, with a view to using it as the basis for a plan of action for the Third International Decade (resolution 65/119).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly considered the following:

(a) Question of Western Sahara (resolution 70/98);

(b) Question of New Caledonia (resolution 70/99);

(c) Question of French Polynesia (resolution 70/100);

(d) Question of Tokelau (resolution 70/101);

(e) Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, the Turks and

Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 70/102 A and B);

(f) Dissemination of information on decolonization (resolution 70/103);

(g) Question of Gibraltar (decision 70/520).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration, and in particular to continue to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization and to formulate specific proposals to bring about an end to colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/231).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Special Committee for 2016: Supplement No. 23 (A/71/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara (resolution 70/98).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 63)

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples for 2015: Supplement No. 23 (A/70/23)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (A/70/73 and Add.1)

Question of Western Sahara (A/70/201)

Summary records	A/C.4/70/SR.2-7
Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)	A/70/505
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.70 and 82
Resolutions	70/98 to 70/103 and 70/231
Decision	70/520

59. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245, resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and requested the

Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to seventieth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402 A, 46/402 A, 47/402 A, 48/402 A, 49/402 A, 50/402 A, 51/402 A, 52/402 A, 53/402 A, 54/402 A, 55/402 A, 56/402 A, 57/503 A, 58/503 A, 59/503 A, 60/503 A, 61/503 A, 62/503 A, 63/503 A, 64/503 A, 65/503 A, 66/503 A, 67/504 A, 68/504 A, 69/502 A and 70/502 A).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 7)

Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.2
Decision	70/502 A

60. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-eighth to fifty-first sessions under the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council" (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129 and 51/190). At its fifty-first session, in 1996, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190).

The General Assembly considered the item from its fifty-second to its sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 52/207, 53/196, 54/230, 55/209, 56/204, 57/269, 58/229, 59/251, 60/183, 61/184, 62/181, 63/201, 64/185, 65/179, 66/225, 67/229, 68/235 and 69/241).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land, water and energy resources, and demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion, and endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan. The Assembly recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. The Assembly stressed that the wall and the settlements being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, were contrary to international law and were seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and called in that regard for full compliance with the legal obligations affirmed in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and in its resolution ES-10/15. The Assembly called upon Israel to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, and to cease immediately and completely all policies and measures aimed at the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to bring a halt to all actions, including those perpetrated by Israeli settlers, harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations. The Assembly also called upon Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines, sewage networks and electricity networks, which, inter alia, had a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people, stressed the urgent need to advance reconstruction and development projects in that regard, including in the Gaza Strip, and called for support for the necessary efforts in that regard, in line with the commitments made at, inter alia, the Cairo International Conference on Palestine: Reconstructing Gaza, held on 12 October 2014. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/225).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (resolution 70/225).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 64)

Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2015 (A/70/3)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/70/82-E/2015/13)

Summary records	A/C.2/70/SR.2-6 and 18, 19, 29 and 31
Report of the Second Committee	A/70/480
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.81
Resolution	70/225

61. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually in writing to the Assembly.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to remove the temporal limitation on the continuation of the Office of the High Commissioner contained in its resolution 57/186 and to continue the Office until the refugee problem was solved (resolution 58/153).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the sixty-sixth session of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner and requested the High Commissioner to report on his annual activities to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/135).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/71/12);

(b) Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12A (A/71/12/Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174, 50/149, 51/71, 52/101, 53/126, 54/147, 55/77, 56/135, 57/183, 58/149, 59/172, 60/128, 61/139, 62/125, 63/149, 64/129, 65/193, 66/135, 67/150, 68/143 and 69/154).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the Assembly at its seventy-first session, taking fully into account the efforts expended by countries of asylum (resolution 70/134).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/134).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 65)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/70/12)

Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the work of its sixty-sixth session: Supplement No. 12A (A/70/12/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (A/70/337)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.40-41, 46 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/483
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolutions	70/134 and 70/135

D. Promotion of human rights

63. Report of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. It also decided that the Council should: (a) be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind and in a fair and equal manner; (b) serve as a forum for dialogue on thematic issues on all human rights; (c) assume, review and, where necessary, improve and rationalize all mandates, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in order to maintain a system of special procedures, expert advice and a complaint procedure; and (d) complete the review within one year after the holding of the Council's first session. The Assembly further decided that the Council should meet regularly throughout the year and schedule no fewer than three sessions per year, and that it should submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 60/251).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue its practice of allocating the item entitled "Report of the Human Rights Council" to the plenary of the Assembly and to the Third Committee, in accordance with its decision 65/503 A, with the additional understanding that the President of the Council would present the report in her or his capacity as President to the plenary of the Assembly and the Third Committee. The Assembly also decided that the Third Committee would hold an interactive dialogue with the President of the Council at the time of her or his presentation of the report of the Council to the Third Committee. The Assembly further decided that, from 2013, the Human Rights Council would start its yearly membership cycle on 1 January (resolution 65/281).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Human Rights Council on its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth regular sessions and twenty-third special session, including the addendum thereto on its thirtieth regular session, and its recommendations (resolution 70/136).

The Council is composed of 47 members (see also item 113 (d)). Since its establishment, it has held 31 regular sessions and 24 special sessions.

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Human Rights Council: Supplement No. 53 (A/71/53 and Add.1).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.48
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.72
Resolution	60/251

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda items 13 and 115)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.78
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.100
Resolution	65/281

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 63)

Report of the Human Rights Council on its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth regular sessions and twenty-third special session: Supplement No. 53 (A/70/53); and its thirtieth regular session: Supplement No. 53A (A/70/53/Add.1)

Report of the Secretary-General on revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions and twenty-third special session (A/70/562)

Related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/70/7/Add.28)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.47 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/484
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.53-54 and 80
Resolution	70/136

64. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

(a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990. At its fifty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 54/263): one on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and one on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The first protocol entered into force on 18 January 2002 and the second on 12 February 2002. At its sixty-sixth session, the Assembly adopted the third Optional Protocol on a communications procedure (resolution 66/138), which entered into force on 14 April 2014.

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the existing collaboration among relevant actors of the United Nations working on the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, including child protection, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a follow-up report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the current collaboration within the United Nations system on child protection, taking into account information provided by Member States and relevant actors of the United Nations (resolution 68/145).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the rights of the child containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues addressed in the resolution entitled "Rights of the child", with a focus on migrant children; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the children and armed conflict agenda; requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children to continue to submit annual reports to the Assembly and the Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, consistent with paragraphs 58 and 59 of its resolution 62/141, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the violence against children agenda; requested the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to continue to submit reports to the Assembly and the Council on the activities undertaken in the fulfilment of her mandate, including information on her field visits and on the progress achieved and the challenges remaining on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography agenda; invited the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-first session as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its seventy-first session, focusing section III of the resolution entitled "Rights of the child" on the theme "Migrant children" (resolution 70/137).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on collaboration within the United Nations system on child protection (resolution 68/145);

(b) Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (resolution 70/137);

(c) Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (resolution 70/137);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 70/137).

Child, early and forced marriage

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly, before the end of its seventieth session, on progress towards ending child, early and forced marriage worldwide since the issuance of the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights of 2 April 2014 (A/HRC/26/22 and Corr.1), with particular emphasis on high-prevalence countries, best practices for programmes aimed at ending the practice and supporting already married women and girls, gaps in research and implementation and legal reforms and policies related to this matter, using information provided by Member States, United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. It decided to consider the issue of child, early and forced marriage at its seventy-first session, taking into account the multifaceted and worldwide nature of the issue of child, early and forced marriage (resolution 69/156).

Protecting children from bullying

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its seventy-first session on protecting children from bullying, with an emphasis on causes and effects, good practices and guidance to prevent and respond to bullying, using information provided by Member States and relevant stakeholders, in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities (resolution 69/158).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/158).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 65 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on collaboration within the United Nations system on child protection (A/68/253)

Summary records	A/C.3/66/SR.14-18, 26, 36, 49, 51, 53 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/68/452 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.70
Resolution	68/145

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 64 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

> Summary report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the panel discussion on preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage (A/69/165)
>
> Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage (A/69/166)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.13-18, 26, 36, 44, 48, 49, 51 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/484
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolutions	69/156 and 69/158

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 68 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (A/70/315)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (A/70/162)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (A/70/289)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/70/222)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.13-17, 36, 50, 54 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/485
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolution	70/137

(b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

At its fifty-first session, in 1996, under the item entitled "Operational activities for development", the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 2001 to review the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children, and to consider the arrangements for the special session at its fifty-third session (resolution 51/186).

At its twenty-seventh special session, in 2002, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "A world fit for children", in which it requested the Secretary-General to report regularly on progress made in implementing the Plan of Action included in the annex to the resolution (resolution S-27/2).

At its fifty-third to fifty-eighth and sixtieth to sixty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 53/193, 54/93, 55/26, 56/222 and 58/282 and decisions 57/537, 57/551, 60/537, 61/532, 62/535, 63/537, 64/538, 65/539, 66/540, 67/541, 68/538 and 69/532).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the commemorative high-level plenary meeting devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children (resolution 62/88), in which the representatives of States gathered at the meeting reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for children" (resolution S-27/2, annex).

At its seventieth session, under the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly", the General Assembly approved the programme of work of the Third Committee for the seventieth session, which contained item 68 (b) (decision 70/537).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution S-27/2).

References for the seventieth session (agenda items 68 and 120)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/265
Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.13-17 and 56
Reports of the Third Committee	A/70/485 and A/70/522
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Decision	70/537

65. Rights of indigenous peoples

(a) Rights of indigenous peoples

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, following a recommendation by the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1994-2004) (resolution 48/163).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to proclaim the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 1 January 2005; decided that the goal of the Second Decade should be the further strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development; and to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session an item entitled "Indigenous issues" (resolution 59/174).

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 61/295).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to organize a high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly, under the auspices of the United Nations, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, in 2014, to adopt measures to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (resolution 65/198). The Conference was held on 22 and 23 September 2014 in New York, at the level of Heads of State and Government, and resulted in the adoption of an outcome document (resolution 69/2).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples and requested the High Commissioner to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 69/159).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the rights of indigenous peoples and encouraged all Governments to respond favourably to her requests for visits. It invited the Expert Mechanism, the Permanent Forum and the Special Rapporteur to give due consideration, within their mandates, to the rights of indigenous peoples as related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It decided to expand the mandate of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples so that it could assist representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and institutions to participate in the consultation process on the procedural and institutional steps to enable the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives and institutions in meetings of relevant United Nations bodies on issues affecting them during the seventieth and seventy-first sessions of the Assembly. In addition, the Assembly reaffirmed the decision to convene a high-level event to mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to be held during the seventy-first session of the Assembly, in 2017, and that the event would take stock of the achievements of the preceding 10 years and assess the remaining challenges for the rights of indigenous peoples, and also consider the further follow-up to the Declaration, including the consideration of a third International Decade (resolution 70/232).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 65 (a))

Final report of the Secretary-General on the achievement of the goal and objectives of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/69/271)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (A/69/267)

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples (A/69/278)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.19, 20, 46, 53 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/485
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolution	69/159

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 69 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (A/70/84-E/2015/76)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (A/70/301)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.18, 20, 36 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/486
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.82
Resolution	70/232

(b) Follow-up to the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (resolution 69/2).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the progress in the follow-up action to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, including the leadership of the Secretary-General and of the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, as the responsible senior official of the United Nations system, in developing, within existing resources, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and Member States, a system-wide action plan to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, raising awareness of the rights of indigenous peoples and increasing the coherence of the activities of the system in this regard, and decided to maintain in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples" (resolution 70/232).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (resolution 70/232).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 65)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.4
Resolution	69/2

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 69 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (A/70/84-E/2015/76)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (A/70/301)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.18, 20, 36 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/486
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.82
Resolution	70/232

66. Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969. As at 10 March 2016, 177 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to consider, at its seventy-first session, the reports of the Committee on its eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth and its eighty-seventh and eighty-eighth sessions, the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention. The Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 69/161).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its eighty-seventh and eighty-eighth sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/71/18);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (resolution 69/161);

  (ii) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 69/161).

Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevant provisions of the Durban Declaration and of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in which States condemned the persistence and resurgence of neo-Nazism, neo-Fascism and violent nationalist ideologies based on racial and national prejudice and stated that those phenomena could never be justified in any instance or in any circumstances; recalled the request of the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 2005/5 that the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance continue to reflect on the issue, make relevant recommendations in his future reports and seek and take into account the views of Governments and non-governmental organizations; and requested the Special Rapporteur to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its seventy-first session and to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-second session, reports on the implementation of the resolution based on the views collected from Governments and non-governmental organizations (resolution 70/139).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 70/139).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 66 (a))

Reports of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its eighty-first and eighty-second sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/68/18); and on its eighty-third and eighty-fourth sessions: Supplement No. 18 (A/69/18)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/69/328)

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/69/329)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.37-39, 43-44, 48-50 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/486
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolution	69/161

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 70 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance (A/70/321)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.37-39 (jointly with sub-item (b) and item 71), 45 and 50 (jointly with sub-item (b))
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/487
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolution	70/139

(b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

International Decade for People of African Descent

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for People of African Descent, commencing on 1 January 2015 and ending on 31 December 2024, with the theme "People of African descent: recognition, justice and development", which was to be officially launched immediately following the general debate of the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, and called for the allocation of predictable funding from the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations for the effective implementation of the programme of action and activities under the International Decade (resolution 68/237).

At its sixty-ninth session, the Assembly adopted the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent annexed to the resolution and requested the Secretary-General to submit annually a progress report on the implementation of the activities of the Decade (resolution 69/16).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Human Rights Council, through the Chair of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, to submit a report on the work of the Working Group to the Assembly, and in that regard invited the Chair of the Working Group to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/140).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/16);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (resolution 70/140).

A global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, within his mandate, to continue to focus on the issues of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and incitement to hatred, which impeded peaceful coexistence and harmony within societies, and to submit reports in that regard to the Human Rights Council and the Assembly; and reiterated the invitation to the Special Rapporteur to consider examining national models of mechanisms that measured racial equality and their added value in the eradication of racial discrimination and to report on such challenges, successes and best practices in his next report (resolution 70/140, sect. VI).

At the same session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Human Rights Council to develop and adopt a multi-year programme of activities to provide for the renewed and strengthened outreach activities needed to inform and mobilize the global public in support of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and to strengthen awareness of the contribution that they have made in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. The Assembly reiterated its invitation to the Council to ensure the visibility, effective participation and optimal utilization of the vast knowledge and experience of the group of independent eminent experts within its subsidiary structures, charged with the mandate of and responsibility for the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and in that regard requested the Council to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution and to include in that report the progress made on the commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, including through the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and a section outlining the progress in the revitalization of the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination for the purpose of ensuring the successful implementation of the activities of the International Decade for People of African Descent and enhancing the effectiveness of the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 70/140, sects. IV, V and VII).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/140);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 70/140).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 70 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent (A/70/339)

Global call for concrete action for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (A/70/367)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (A/70/309)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/70/335)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.37-39 (jointly with sub-item (b) and item 71), 45 and 50 (jointly with sub-item (b))
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/487
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolution	70/140

67. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to continue the work already done by previous Special Rapporteurs on the use of mercenaries on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, taking into account the proposal for a new legal definition of a mercenary drafted by the Special Rapporteur in his report to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session. The Assembly also requested the Working Group to continue to study and identify sources and causes, emerging issues, manifestations and trends regarding mercenaries or mercenary-related activities and their impact on human rights, particularly on the right of peoples to self-determination. It recalled the holding of the fourth session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, expressed satisfaction at the participation of experts, including of the members of the Working Group, as resource persons at the session, and requested the Working Group and other experts to continue their participation during the fifth session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group. The Assembly welcomed the holding of the panel on the phenomenon of foreign fighters in New York on 23 July 2015 and recognized the efforts of the Working Group in its organization. It requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as a matter of priority, to publicize the adverse effects of the activities of mercenaries on the right of peoples to self-determination and, when requested and where necessary, to render advisory services to States that are affected by those activities. The Assembly requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, to the Assembly at its seventy-first session its findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the enjoyment of all human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 70/142).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, and declared its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since those had resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights. The Assembly requested the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation, and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/143).

At its thirtieth session, the Human Rights Council requested the Working Group on the use of mercenaries to consult States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society in the implementation of the resolution and to report its findings on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session and to the Council at its thirty-third session (Human Rights Council resolution 30/6).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 70/143);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (resolution 70/142).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 71)

Report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination (A/70/314)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (A/70/330)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.37-39 (jointly with item 70), 43, 45, 48, 52 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/488
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolutions	70/142 and 70/143

68. Promotion and protection of human rights

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto (resolution 61/106, annexes I and II). The Convention and its Optional Protocol entered into force on 3 May 2008.

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-second to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 62/170, 63/192, 64/154, 66/229 and 67/160).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly invited the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities to address and engage in interactive dialogues with the Assembly annually as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee (resolution 70/145).

International Covenants on Human Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto (resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex). The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

As at 9 March 2016, 168 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 115 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol and 81 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; 164 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural and Rights and 21 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee and the reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions and on its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions, decided to devote one plenary meeting of the Assembly at its seventy-first session to the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights, invited the Chairs of the two Committees, within existing resources, to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-first session and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed of the status of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto, including with regard to all reservations and declarations made, through the United Nations websites (resolution 70/144).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Human Rights Committee on its 114th, 115th and 116th sessions: Supplement No. 40 (A/71/40).

Status of the human rights treaty body system

At its sixty-eighth session, under the item entitled "United Nations reform: measures and proposals", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, on a biennial basis, a comprehensive report on the status of the human rights treaty body system and the progress achieved by the human rights treaty bodies in realizing greater efficiency and effectiveness in their work (resolution 68/268).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/268);

(b) Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-eighth meeting (resolution 57/202).

Report of the Committee against Torture

The Committee against Torture held its fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions in Geneva from 27 July to 14 August 2015, from 9 November to 9 December 2015 and from 18 April to 13 May 2016, respectively. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention against Torture and to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol thereto as a matter of priority; invited the Chairs of the Committee against Torture and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to present oral reports on the work of the committees and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-first session; and decided to consider at its seventy-first session the reports of the committees (resolution 70/146).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/71/44).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim reports of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment addressing the key role that forensic science played with regard to the obligation of States to effectively investigate and prosecute allegations of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and the extraterritorial application of the prohibition of torture and other ill-treatment and attendant obligations under international law, encouraged him to continue to include in his recommendations proposals on the prevention and investigation of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including its gender-based manifestations, and requested him to continue to consider including in his reports information on the follow-up by States to his recommendations, visits and communications, including progress made and problems encountered, and on other official contacts; called upon all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his tasks, to supply all necessary information requested by him, to fully and expeditiously respond to and follow up on his urgent appeals, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by him to visit their countries and to enter into a constructive dialogue with him on requested visits to their countries as well as with respect to the follow-up to his recommendations; and decided to consider at its seventy-first session the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 70/146).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 70/146).

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and requested the Secretary-General to report to it annually on the administration of the Fund (resolution 36/151). The Fund receives voluntary contributions for distribution to non-governmental organizations providing psychological, medical, social, economic, legal, humanitarian or other forms of assistance to victims of torture and their relatives.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the operations of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture and the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol (resolution 70/146).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/146).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 72 (a))

Reports of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/69/40 (Vols. I and II) and A/70/40)

Report of the Committee against Torture on its fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions: Supplement No. 44 (A/70/44)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on its ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth sessions (A/70/55)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (A/70/223)

Note by the Secretary-General on the Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/70/273)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Interim reports of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/69/387 and A/70/303)

Report of the Chairs of the human rights treaty bodies on their twenty-seventh meeting (A/70/302)

Eighth annual report of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (A/70/425)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.19, 20, 42 (jointly with sub-item (d)), 46, 48 and 52
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/489/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolutions	70/144 to 70/146

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (resolution 61/177, annex). The Convention entered into force on 23 December 2010.

In accordance with article 36 of the Convention, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances submits an annual report on its activities under the Convention to the General Assembly.

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-third to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 63/186, 64/167, 65/209, 66/160, 67/180, 68/166 and 69/169).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the fifth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention and the fact that 95 States had signed the Convention and 51 had ratified or acceded to it, called upon States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and also welcomed the work achieved by the Committee and encouraged all States parties to the Convention to submit their reports, to support and promote the work of the Committee and to implement its recommendations. The Assembly decided to devote one high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly at its seventy-first session to the commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention, invited the Chair of the Committee and the Chair of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-first session and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/160).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances: Supplement No. 56 (A/71/56);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/160).

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixtieth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 60/150, 61/164, 62/154, 63/171, 64/156, 65/224, 66/167, 67/178, 68/169 and 69/174).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report that included information provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on steps taken by States to combat intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief, as set forth in the resolution (resolution 70/157).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/157).

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-fourth session (resolutions 54/165, 55/102, 56/165, 57/205, 58/193, 59/184, 60/152, 61/156, 62/151, 63/176, 64/160, 65/216, 66/161, 67/165, 68/168 and 69/173).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a substantive report on the subject based on those views, including recommendations on ways to address the impact of globalization on the full enjoyment of all human rights (resolution 70/159).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/159).

The right to development

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its forty-first session, in 1986, at which it adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolutions 41/128, 42/117, 43/127, 44/62, 45/97, 46/123, 47/123, 48/130, 49/183, 50/184, 51/99, 52/136, 53/155, 54/175, 55/108, 56/150, 57/223, 58/172, 59/185, 60/157, 61/169, 62/161, 63/178, 64/172, 65/219, 66/155, 67/171, 68/158 and 69/181).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at all levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invited the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Council to present an oral report and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/155).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/155).

Protection of migrants

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly called upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability; called upon the United Nations system to enhance their cooperation in the development of methodologies for the collection and processing of statistical data on international migration and the situation of migrants in countries of origin, transit and destination and to assist Member States in their capacity-building efforts in that regard; welcomed the consideration afforded to the issues of migration, development and human rights in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; invited the Chair of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventy-first session; invited the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit his report to the General Assembly and to engage in an interactive dialogue at its seventy-first session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council at their seventy-first and thirty-third sessions, respectively, a comprehensive report entitled "Human rights of migrants", covering all aspects of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/147).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the human rights of migrants (resolution 70/147);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 70/147).

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly demanded that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions was brought to an end and that they take effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms and manifestations; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the situation worldwide with regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat the phenomenon (resolution 69/182).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/182).

Freedom of religion or belief

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly strongly condemned violations of freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief as well as all forms of intolerance, discrimination and violence based on religion or belief, and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on freedom of religion or belief to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/158).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 70/158).

Human rights in the administration of justice

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the most recent report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the administration of justice, containing an analysis of the international legal and institutional framework for the protection of all persons deprived of their liberty, reaffirmed the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards on human rights in the administration of justice, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the latest developments, challenges and good practices in human rights in the administration of justice and on the activities undertaken by the United Nations system as a whole (resolution 69/172).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/172).

Human rights and extreme poverty

At its twenty-sixth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend, for a period of three years, the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the General Assembly and to the Council (Human Rights Council resolution 26/3).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the work undertaken by the Special Rapporteur and decided to consider the question further at its seventy-first session (resolution 69/183).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 69/183).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-first session (resolutions 51/103, 52/120, 53/141, 54/172, 55/110, 56/148, 57/222, 58/171, 59/188, 60/155, 61/170, 62/162, 63/179, 64/170, 65/217, 66/156, 67/170, 68/162 and 69/180).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session an interim report on the implementation of the resolution and on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights of victims and to address in the report the issues of remedies and redress with a view to promoting accountability and reparations (resolution 70/151).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 70/151).

Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

The General Assembly has considered this question biennially since its fiftieth session (resolutions 50/195, 52/130, 54/167, 56/164, 58/177, 60/168, 62/153, 64/162, 66/165 and 68/180).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his analysis of the root causes of internal displacement and of the needs and human rights of those displaced, measures of prevention, including early warning, and ways to strengthen protection and assistance, as well as durable solutions for internally displaced persons, including addressing possible obstacles to the exercise of land and property rights for internally displaced persons, and, in the latter regard, to use in his activities the Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and also encouraged the Special Rapporteur to continue to advocate the needs of host communities and to promote comprehensive strategies, taking into account the primary responsibility of States for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction, and to continue to explore the human rights implications and dimensions of disaster-induced internal displacement, with a view to supporting Member States in their efforts to build local resilience and capacity to prevent displacement or to provide assistance and protection to those who are forced to flee; and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/165).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 70/165).

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions, biennially at its fifty-seventh to sixty-third sessions and annually thereafter (resolutions 55/107, 56/151, 57/213, 59/193, 61/160, 63/189, 64/157, 65/223, 66/159, 67/175, 68/175 and 69/178).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly affirmed that a democratic and equitable international order fostered the full realization of all human rights for all, and requested the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session an interim report on the implementation of the resolution and to continue his work (resolution 70/149).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Independent Expert (resolution 70/149).

The right to food

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 56/155, 57/226, 58/186, 59/202, 60/165, 61/163, 62/164, 63/187, 64/159, 65/220, 66/158, 67/174, 68/177 and 69/177).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food, called upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in her task and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session an interim report on the implementation of the resolution and to continue her work, including by examining the emerging issues with regard to the realization of the right to food within her mandate (resolution 70/154).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 70/154).

Situation of human rights defenders

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to take all measures necessary to ensure the rights and safety of human rights defenders who exercise the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, peaceful assembly and association, which are essential for the promotion and protection of human rights, encouraged national human rights institutions to pay due attention to the situation of human rights defenders and requested the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders to continue to report annually on his or her activities to the Assembly and the Human Rights Council, in accordance with the mandate, and invited the Special Rapporteur to take into account progress on the implementation of the resolution in his or her reporting (resolution 70/161).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 70/161).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

At its twenty-fifth session, the Human Rights Council welcomed the work of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, and decided to extend for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur in order that the Special Rapporteur may, inter alia, submit a regular report on the implementation of her mandate to the Council and the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 25/17).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur (decision 70/533).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 25/17).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

At its twenty-fourth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend, for a period of three years, the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation as set out in Human Rights Council resolutions 7/22 and 16/2 and requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to report on an annual basis to the Council and to submit an annual report to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 24/18).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur (decision 70/533).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 24/18).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues

At its twenty-fifth session, the Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the current mandate holder as a Special Rapporteur on minority issues for a period of three years and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report on his/her activities to the Council and to the General Assembly, including recommendations for effective strategies for the better implementation of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (Human Rights Council resolution 25/5).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur (decision 70/533).

Document for the seventieth session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 25/5).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

At its twenty-sixth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years on the same terms as provided in Council resolution 17/2, in which the Council requested her to report regularly to the Council and annually to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 26/7).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Special Rapporteur (decision 70/533).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 26/7).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

At its twenty-fifth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further period of three years and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the Council and to the General Assembly covering all activities relating to his or her mandate, with a view to maximizing the benefits of the reporting process (Human Rights Council resolution 25/2).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur (decision 70/533).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 25/2).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence

At its twenty-seventh session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to report annually to the Council and the General Assembly. The Council called upon States to take due consideration of the recommendations contained in the reports of the Special Rapporteur when designing and implementing strategies, policies and measures to address gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law within their national context (Human Rights Council resolution 27/3).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur (decision 70/533).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 27/3).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

At its twenty-sixth session, the Human Rights Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, for a period of three years in order for the Special Rapporteur to, inter alia, report annually on the implementation of the resolution to the Council and the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 26/8).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur (decision 70/533).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 26/8).

Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

At its twenty-eighth session, the Human Rights Council requested the Independent Expert to report to the General Assembly on the issue of the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (Human Rights Council resolution 28/8).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Independent Expert (decision 70/533).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Independent Expert (Human Rights Council resolution 28/8).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

At its sixth session, the Human Rights Council requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the Council and an interim report to the General Assembly (Human Rights Council resolution 6/29). At its twenty-fourth session, the

Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, as established in its resolution 6/29, for a further period of three years (Human Rights Council resolution 24/6).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur (decision 70/533).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 6/29).

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the right to privacy, affirmed that the rights held by people offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy, and called upon all States to respect and protect that right, including in the context of digital communication, and to review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding communications surveillance and interception and the collection of personal data (resolution 68/167).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly, noting with interest the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to privacy in the digital age, called upon all States to respect and protect the right to privacy and encouraged the Human Rights Council to consider the possibility of establishing a special procedure to further that aim (resolution 69/166).

At its twenty-eighth session, the Human Rights Council decided to appoint a Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the General Assembly, starting at the seventy-first session (Human Rights Council resolution 28/16).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 28/16).

Missing persons

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations and to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution, including relevant recommendations, to the Human Rights Council at its relevant session and to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 69/184).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/184).

Moratorium on the use of the death penalty

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 62/149, entitled "Moratorium on the use of the death penalty". The Assembly considered this question biennially at its sixty-third to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 63/168, 65/206 and 67/176).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly expressed its deep concern about the continued application of the death penalty, called upon all States to establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/186).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/186).

The role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, through its advisory services, to develop and support activities dedicated to the existing Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions and to strengthen their role within national systems for human rights protection, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/168).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/168).

Towards the full realization of an inclusive and accessible United Nations for persons with disabilities

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 67/160, requested the Secretary-General to take further actions to promote the rights of persons with disabilities in the United Nations system in accordance with the Convention, including the retention and recruitment of persons with disabilities.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a comprehensive report, to be prepared from within existing resources, on:

(a) The status and application of existing regulations relating to reasonable accommodation and the status of facilities and services relating thereto and on areas that need improvement to ensure full accessibility, following universal design, and reasonable accommodation within the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, and regional offices;

(b) Best practices and views of Member States, other international organizations and other relevant stakeholders, including the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, disabled persons' organizations and United Nations staff members with disabilities, on the provision of accessibility, following universal design, and reasonable accommodation;

(c) Recommendations on how to better coordinate, facilitate and monitor practical accessibility measures in order to provide reasonable accommodation, in a cost-effective manner, to meet the needs of persons with disabilities for their participation in meetings, conferences and services at United Nations premises (resolution 70/170).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/170).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 68 (b))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Human rights in the administration of justice: analysis of the international legal and institutional framework for the protection of all persons deprived of their liberty (A/68/261)

Moratorium on the use of the death penalty (A/69/288)

Missing persons (A/69/293)

Note by the Secretary-General on the role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights (A/69/287)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Reports of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/68/382 and Corr.1 and A/69/265)

Reports of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights (A/68/293 and A/69/297)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.23-36 (jointly with sub-item (c)), 42-44, 46-48, 50-52 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/488/Add.2 and Corr.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolutions	69/168, 69/172, 69/176, 69/182 to 69/184 and 69/186

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 72 (b))

Report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions: Supplement No. 48 (A/70/48)

Report of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances on its seventh and eighth sessions: Supplement No. 56 (A/70/56)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (A/70/154)

Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants (A/70/259)

International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (A/70/261)

Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief (A/70/415)

Note by the Secretariat on the report of the Secretary-General on the right to development (A/70/111)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (A/70/217)

Report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order (A/70/285 and Corr.1)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (A/70/286)

Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/70/287)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities (A/70/297)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (A/70/310)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (A/70/334)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights (A/70/345)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.21-34 (jointly with sub-item (c)), 35, 36, 43-46, 48-50, 52, 53, 55 and 56
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/489/Add.2
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolutions	70/147, 70/149, 70/151, 70/153 to 70/155, 70/157 to 70/161, 70/165 and 70/170

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

At its sixtieth session, in 2004, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chair of the Commission to appoint a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Commission resolution 2004/13). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its seventy-first session, to that end requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and requested the Special Rapporteur to continue to report his findings and recommendations, as well as to report on the follow-up to the implementation of the recommendations of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (resolution 70/172).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/172);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 70/172).

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly expressed serious concern over the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran and called upon the Government to engage with international human rights mechanisms, notably the thematic special procedures mandate holders, whose access to its territory had been restricted or denied, despite the standing invitation issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Assembly strongly encouraged the relevant mandate holders to pay particular attention to, with a view to investigating and reporting on, the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran. It requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-first session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution, including options and recommendations to improve its implementation (resolution 70/173).

At its thirty-first session, the Human Rights Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran for a further period of one year and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a report on the implementation of his mandate to the Council at its thirty-fourth session and to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session (Human Rights Council resolution 31/19).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/173);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Human Rights Council resolution 31/19).

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a special rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and the people of Myanmar (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/150). The mandate of good offices of the Secretary-General has been renewed annually since then.

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 46/132, 47/144, 48/150, 49/197, 50/194, 51/117, 52/137, 53/162, 54/186, 55/112, 56/231, 57/231, 58/247, 59/263, 60/233, 61/232, 62/222, 63/245, 64/238, 65/241, 66/230, 67/233, 68/242 and 69/248).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session, as well as to the Human Rights Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and decided to remain seized of the matter on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General and the Special Rapporteur (resolution 70/233).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/233);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 70/233).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 72 (c))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/70/332 and Corr.1)

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/70/352)

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/70/393)

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (A/70/362)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/70/411)

Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/70/412)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.21-36, 43-45 and 49-51
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/489/Add.3
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.80 and 82
Resolutions	70/172, 70/173 and 70/233

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-ninth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 49/208, 50/201, 51/118, 52/148 and 53/166 and decisions 54/435, 55/422, 56/403, 57/535, 58/540, 59/529, 60/534, 61/530, 62/533, 63/535, 64/537, 65/537, 66/538, 67/538, 68/535 and 69/535).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Committee (decision 70/534).

No advance documentation is expected.

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/71/36).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 72 (d))

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.19, 20 and 42 (jointly with sub-item (a))
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/489/Add.4
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.80
Decision	70/534

E. Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts

69. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Assistance in cases of natural disaster" (resolution 2034 (XX)).

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to consider the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and its sub-items in plenary meeting (resolution 48/162, annex II, sect. F).

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel

The General Assembly has considered this question annually since its fifty-second session (resolutions 52/167, 53/87, 54/192, 55/175, 56/217, 57/155, 58/122, 59/211, 60/123, 61/133, 62/95, 63/138, 64/77, 65/132, 66/117, 67/85, 68/101 and 69/133).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly strongly urged all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of national and international humanitarian personnel and United Nations and associated personnel. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a comprehensive and updated report on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/104).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/104).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 73)

Report of the Secretary-General on the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel (A/70/383)

Draft resolutions	A/70/L.25 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.72 (jointly with sub-items (a) to (c) and item 74)
Resolution	70/104

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly has considered the question annually since then (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A, 50/57, 51/194, 52/168, 53/88, 54/95, 55/164, 56/107, 57/153, 58/114, 59/141, 60/124, 61/134, 62/94, 63/139, 64/76, 65/133, 66/119, 67/87, 68/102 and 69/135).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly urged Member States to continue to seek to prevent, respond to, investigate and prosecute acts of sexual and gender-based violence in humanitarian emergencies in a strengthened manner and called upon Member States and relevant organizations to improve coordination, strengthen capacity, seek to ensure that humanitarian relief is provided in a way that mitigates the risk of gender-based violence and strengthen support services for victims and survivors of such violence beginning in the earliest stages of emergency response, taking into account their unique and specific needs resulting from the impact of such violence, and called for a more effective response in that regard. The Assembly encouraged closer cooperation between development and humanitarian actors, in coordination with Member States, to ensure that all relevant actors work together through a longer-term approach, and in that regard emphasized that transitions from humanitarian response to longer-term development need to be planned over a multi-year framework, as appropriate, and linked with development planning processes, while integrating key stakeholders, such as Governments, regional organizations and international financial institutions, as appropriate. The Assembly urged all countries to integrate into their respective national policies and development frameworks the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and, inter alia, seeks to address the needs of the most vulnerable and to leave no one behind. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-first session, through the Economic and Social Council at its 2016 session, on progress made in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations and on measures taken to address further the insufficient diversity in geographical representation and gender balance in the composition of the humanitarian staff of the Secretariat and other United Nations humanitarian agencies and to submit a report to the Assembly on the detailed use of the Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 70/106).

Documents for the seventy-first session: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Outcome of the World Humanitarian Summit (resolution 69/135);

(b) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (resolution 70/106);

(c) Central Emergency Response Fund (resolution 70/106).

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development

The General Assembly introduced this item at its fifty-fourth session, at the request of the Group of 77 and China, and has considered it annually since then (resolutions 54/233, 55/163, 56/103, 57/152, 58/25, 59/212, 60/125, 61/131, 62/92, 63/141, 64/251, 65/264, 66/227, 67/231, 68/103 and 69/243).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly encouraged Member States and the United Nations to enhance the use of common risk analysis, including the use of the Index for Risk Management, to establish the evidence base for short-, medium- and long-term planning and joint strategies for disaster and climate risk management, capacity development and resilience-building, allowing for greater prioritization of resources where the risk is greatest. It also encouraged the United Nations and humanitarian and development organizations to work towards a common understanding of underlying risks, clarify roles and responsibilities according to respective mandates and establish joint objectives and programmes to strengthen coordination and coherence among short-, medium- and long-term activities to progressively reduce vulnerability and manage the risk of disasters and development setbacks over multi-year planning cycles, including through integrating risk management into national sustainable development plans and ensuring the connectivity of humanitarian plans with longer-term sustainable development priorities. The Assembly strongly encouraged all relevant actors to work to ensure a comprehensive, coherent, systematic and people-centred approach to managing risks, including through the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the outcomes of the twenty-first session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) and the World Humanitarian Summit. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to improve the international response to natural disasters, to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session and to include in his report recommendations on how to ensure that humanitarian assistance is provided in ways supportive of the transition from relief to development (resolution 70/107).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/107).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 73 (a))

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (A/70/77-E/2015/64)

Central Emergency Response Fund (A/70/96)

International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development (A/70/324)

Draft resolutions	A/70/L.29 and Add.1 and A/70/L.30 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.72 (jointly with item 73 and sub-items (b) and (c) and item 74)
Resolutions	70/106 and 70/107

(b) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N, 50/58 H, 51/150, 52/170, 53/89, 54/116, 55/173, 56/111, 57/147, 58/113, 59/56, 60/126, 61/135, 62/93, 63/140, 64/125, 65/134, 66/118, 67/86, 68/100 and 69/242).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority and of the steps taken under the auspices of the Secretary-General to ensure the achievement of a coordinated mechanism for United Nations activities throughout the occupied territories. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, containing an assessment of the assistance actually received by the Palestinian people and an assessment of the needs still unmet and specific proposals for responding effectively to them (resolution 70/108).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/108).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 73 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/76-E/2015/57
Draft resolution	A/70/L.18 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.71 and 72 (jointly with item 73 and sub-items (a) and (c) and item 74)
Resolution	70/108

(d) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly considered this question annually from its forty-fifth to forty-eighth sessions, biennially at its fiftieth to sixty-second sessions, and at its sixty-fifth session (resolutions 45/190, 46/150, 47/165, 48/206, 50/134, 52/172, 54/97, 56/109, 58/119, 60/14, 62/9 and 65/131).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed the third decade after the Chernobyl disaster, 2006-2016, the Decade of Recovery and Sustainable Development of the Affected Regions, to focus on achieving the goal of a return to normal life for the affected communities as far as was possible within that time frame, and welcomed the proposal by the United Nations Development Programme to coordinate the drafting of a United Nations action plan for Chernobyl recovery up to 2016 in order to implement the Decade (resolution 62/9).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the full implementation of the Decade of Recovery and Sustainable Development of the Affected Regions. The Assembly requested the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl to continue to take appropriate practical measures to strengthen coordination of the international efforts in that area. It requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the implementation of the relevant resolutions and, through existing coordination mechanisms, in particular the Coordinator, to continue to maintain close cooperation and to lead the dialogue with the agencies of the United Nations system, Member States and regional and other relevant organizations on the future of inter-agency cooperation on the Chernobyl disaster, while implementing specific Chernobyl-related programmes and projects. The Assembly requested the President of the General Assembly to convene a special commemorative meeting of the Assembly in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Chernobyl catastrophe; the meeting was held on 26 April 2016. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its seventy-first session a report containing a comprehensive assessment of the implementation of the resolution and, in particular, of the action plan on Chernobyl to 2016 (resolution 68/99).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 68/99).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 70 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General on optimizing the international effort to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster (A/68/498)

Draft resolution	A/68/L.21 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.66 and 67 (jointly with sub-items (a) and (b) and item 71)
Resolution	68/99

F. Promotion of justice and international law

70. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015 (decision 70/510).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/71/4);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 75)

Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/70/4)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Secretary-General's Trust Fund to Assist States in the Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice (A/70/327)

Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.47 and 48
Decision	70/510

71. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The Security Council established the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by its resolution 827 (1993). Pursuant to that resolution, this item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994.

In accordance with article 34 of the statute of the Tribunal, the President of the Tribunal submits an annual report to the Security Council and the General Assembly. At its forty-ninth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly took note of the first to twenty-first annual reports of the Tribunal (decisions 49/410, 50/408, 51/409, 52/408, 53/416, 54/413, 55/413, 56/408, 57/508, 58/505, 59/511, 60/506, 61/506, 62/506, 63/506, 64/506, 65/507, 66/512, 67/508, 68/509 and 69/508).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the twenty-second annual report of the Tribunal, covering the period from 1 August 2014 to 31 July 2015 (decision 70/506).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twenty-third annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 77)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the twenty-second annual report of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/70/226-S/2015/585)

Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.31
Decision	70/506

72. Report of the International Criminal Court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session", decided to establish an ad hoc committee to review the major issues arising out of the draft statute for an international criminal court prepared by the Commission, and to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (resolution 50/46). In 1998, pursuant to resolution 51/207, a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries was held which adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/9) and resolution F of the Final Act of the Conference, which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Criminal Court (A/CONF.183/10). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-second to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 52/160, 53/105, 54/105, 55/155, 56/85 and 57/23). Following the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002, at the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions, the item was entitled "International Criminal Court" (resolutions 58/79 and 59/43).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the item should be entitled "Report of the International Criminal Court" (resolution 59/43).

Since its sixtieth session, the General Assembly has invited the Court to submit, in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, annual reports on its activities. At its sixtieth and subsequent sessions, the Assembly welcomed the reports of the Court for 2004 to 2014 (resolutions 60/29, 61/15, 62/12, 63/21, 64/9, 65/12, 66/262, 67/295, 68/305, 69/279 and 70/264).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court;

  (ii) Expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 78)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court (A/70/317)

Expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court (A/70/346)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Criminal Court for 2014/15 (A/70/350)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.47 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.48, 49 and 95
Resolution	70/264

73. Oceans and the law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994. As at 1 March 2016, there were 167 parties, including the European Union.

The Agreement relating to the implementation of part XI of the Convention entered into force on 28 July 1996. The Agreement is to be interpreted and applied together with the Convention as a single instrument. As at 1 March 2016, there were 147 parties, including the European Union. The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks entered into force on 11 December 2001. As at 1 March 2016, there were 82 parties, including the European Union.

Since 1984, the General Assembly has considered developments pertaining to the Convention, as well as those relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28, 50/23 and 51/34) and then under the item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/26, 53/32, 54/31, 54/33, 55/7, 56/12, 57/33, 57/141, 58/240, 59/24, 60/30, 61/222, 62/215, 63/111, 64/71, 65/37 A and B, 66/231, 67/5, 67/78, 68/70, 69/245, 69/292, 70/226 and 70/235). The Assembly also considered fisheries-related issues initially under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 46/215, 49/116, 49/118, 50/24, 50/25, 51/35 and 51/36) and then under the item "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolutions 52/28, 52/29, 53/33, 54/32, 55/8, 56/13, 57/142, 57/143, 58/14, 59/25, 60/31, 61/105, 62/177, 63/112, 64/72, 65/38, 66/68, 67/79, 68/71, 69/109 and 70/75).

(a) Oceans and the law of the sea

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly decided to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and other relevant developments, and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly as from its fiftieth session (resolution 49/28).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended informal consultative process ("Informal Consultative Process") in order to facilitate the annual review by the Assembly of developments in ocean affairs (resolution 54/33).

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment, including socioeconomic aspects, both current and foreseeable, building on existing regional assessments, and invited the Secretary-General to establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on oceans and coastal issues within the United Nations system (resolution 57/141).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction ("Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group") (resolution 59/24).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects ("Regular Process"), would be overseen and guided by an Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole of the Assembly, composed of Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to designate the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to provide secretariat support to the Regular Process, including its established institutions (resolution 65/37 A).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to initiate, within the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, a process with a view to ensuring that the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction effectively addressed those issues by identifying gaps and ways forward, including through the implementation of existing instruments and the possible development of a multilateral agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (resolution 66/231).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly approved the revised terms of reference for the work of UN-Oceans, with a revised mandate, as annexed to resolution 68/70. The Assembly also reaffirmed the commitment made by States in "The future we want" to address, on an urgent basis, building on the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group and before the end of the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, the issue of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, including by taking a decision on the development of an international instrument under the Convention, and decided to establish a process within the Working Group to prepare for such action. The Assembly requested, in this regard, the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, within its mandate established by resolution 66/231 and in the light of resolution 67/78, and in order to prepare for the decision to be taken at the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, to make recommendations to the Assembly on the scope, parameters and feasibility of an international instrument under the Convention.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its request, in resolution 68/70, for the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group, within its mandate established by resolution 66/231 and in the light of resolution 67/78, and in order to prepare for the decision on the development of an international instrument under the Convention to be taken at the sixty-ninth session of the Assembly, to make recommendations to the Assembly at the Working Group meeting to be held from 20 to 23 January 2015 on the scope, parameters and feasibility of an international instrument under the Convention (resolution 69/245, sect. X). Subsequently, the Assembly decided to develop an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, and also decided to establish, prior to holding an intergovernmental conference, a preparatory committee to make substantive recommendations to the Assembly on the elements of a draft text of an international legally binding instrument under the Convention, taking into account the various reports of the Co-Chairs on the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction (resolution 69/292). The Assembly decided to continue the Informal Consultative Process for the next two years, in accordance with resolution 54/33, with a further review of its effectiveness and utility by the General Assembly at its seventy-first session; and decided that, in its deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea, the Informal Consultative Process shall focus its discussions at its seventeenth meeting in 2016 on "Marine debris, plastics and microplastics". The Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, as an interim measure and subject to the availability of funds in the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 55/7 for facilitating the participation of members of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf from developing States in the meetings of the Commission, following the allocation of the required funds to cover the costs of travel and daily subsistence allowance of the members of the Commission from developing States for the sessions of the Commission in 2015, to reimburse those members for the costs of medical travel insurance from that trust fund on a session-by-session basis and subject to a reasonable limit that the Secretary-General shall determine, based on the information regarding medical travel insurance available to him; requested the Secretary-General to provide written information on options for mechanisms to provide medical insurance coverage to members of the Commission, including costs; and expressed its intention to further review the terms of reference for the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 55/7 for the purpose of facilitating the participation of members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission, after consideration of the information provided by the Secretary-General on options for mechanisms to provide medical insurance coverage to members of the Commission (resolution 69/245, sects. VII and XIV).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly recalled its resolution 69/292, entitled "Development of an international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction". The Assembly endorsed the recommendations adopted by the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole at its sixth meeting; welcomed the first global integrated marine assessment and approved its summary; decided to launch the second cycle of the Regular Process; and requested the Bureau of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole to continue the consideration of lessons learned from the first cycle of the Regular Process with a view to the implementation of the second cycle, including by inviting Member States, observers and other participants in the Working Group, through the Co-Chairs, to contribute by sending their views in writing to the Bureau and convening one or more informal open meetings with Member States, observers and other participants in the Working Group, and requested the Bureau to inform the Working Group at its seventh meeting of the views received and to circulate that information in advance of the seventh meeting of the Working Group. It requested the Secretary-General to convene the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole from 3 to 9 August 2016, with a view to providing recommendations to the Assembly on the follow-up to the assessment, the implementation of the second cycle of the Regular Process, including its budget and duration, and any adjustments that might be necessary in the light of lessons learned from the first cycle, including with regard to resource requirements, before the end of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, taking into full consideration the discussions on lessons learned and the way forward; decided that the meetings of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole would continue to be coordinated by two co-chairs; requested the Secretary-General to review the resource requirements for the second cycle of the Regular Process and to report to Member States in advance of the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole; and requested the secretariat of the Regular Process to compile, subject to budgetary considerations, an inventory of available information on recent and ongoing assessments and other processes at the regional and global levels relevant to the Regular Process and to submit it to the Bureau of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole by the end of February 2016. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the seventeenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process in New

York from 13 to 17 June 2016 and recalled that, in its deliberations on the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea, the Informal Consultative Process shall focus its discussions at its seventeenth meeting in 2016 on "Marine debris, plastics and microplastics"; and also recalled that it would further review the effectiveness and utility of the Informal Consultative Process at its seventy-first session. The Assembly noted that the twenty-fifth Meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 69/245 would resume on 15 January 2016; and requested the Secretary-General to convene the twenty-sixth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention in New York from 20 to 24 June 2016. The Assembly noted the information provided by the Secretary-General in response to the request in paragraph 81 of General Assembly resolution 69/245 on options for mechanisms to provide medical insurance coverage to members of the Commission, including costs; expressed its intention to continue to consider these and other options and, if necessary, to further review the terms of reference for the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 55/7 for the purpose of facilitating the participation of members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission; and recognized the written information provided by the Secretary-General in response to the request in paragraph 84 of General Assembly resolution 69/245 on options to ensure that they have more suitable working space. It authorized the Secretary-General, as an interim measure and subject to the availability of funds in the trust fund established pursuant to resolution 55/7 for facilitating the participation of members of the Commission from developing States in the meetings of the Commission, following the allocation of the required funds to cover the costs of travel and daily subsistence allowance of the members of the Commission from developing States for the sessions of the Commission in 2016, to reimburse those members for the costs of medical travel insurance from that trust fund on a session-by-session basis and subject to a reasonable limit that the Secretary-General shall determine, based on the information regarding medical travel insurance available to him. It reviewed and amended the terms of reference, guidelines and rules for the trust fund for the purpose of facilitating the preparation of submissions to the Commission on the Limits of Continental Shelf for developing States, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, and compliance with article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, established in accordance with resolution 55/7, and approved the convening by the Secretary-General of the fortieth, forty-first and forty-second sessions of the Commission, in New York, from 1 February to 18 March 2016, from 11 July to 26 August 2016 and from 17 October to 2 December 2016. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for consideration by the Assembly at its seventy-first session on developments and issues relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including the implementation of the resolution, and to prepare a separate section of the report on the topic that is the focus of the seventeenth meeting of the Informal Consultative Process (resolution 70/235, sects. III, VII, X, XII, XIV and XVII).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene the high-level United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, to be held in Fiji from 5 to 9 June 2017, to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14 and decided to consider, before the end of the seventieth session of the Assembly, the modalities of the Conference in the most efficient and effective manner possible (resolution 70/226).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/235);

(b) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, at its seventh meeting (resolutions 65/37 A and 70/235);

(c) Letter from the Co-Chairs of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea addressed to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the report on the work of the Informal Consultative Process at its seventeenth meeting (resolutions 54/33 and 70/235).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 79 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea (A/70/74 and Add.1)

Report on the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole on the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (A/70/418)

Letter from the Co-Chairs of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Whole to the President of the General Assembly transmitting the summary of the first global integrated marine assessment (A/70/112)

Report on the work of the United Nations Open-ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea at its sixteenth meeting (A/70/78)

Report of the twenty-fifth Meeting of States Parties (SPLOS/287)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.22 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.68, 69 (jointly with sub-item (b)) and 82
Resolution	70/235

(b) Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to: resume the Review Conference on the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks ("the Agreement"), convened pursuant to article 36 of the Agreement, in New York from 23 to 27 May 2016, and to render the necessary assistance and provide such services as may be required for the resumption of the Review Conference; and to convene in March 2016 a twelfth round of informal consultations of States parties to the Agreement for a duration of two days, to serve primarily as a preparatory meeting for the resumed Review Conference. The Assembly recalled its request in paragraph 41 of resolution 69/109 that the Secretary-General submit to the resumed Review Conference an updated report to assist the Review Conference in discharging its mandate under article 36, paragraph 2, of the Agreement; and recalled its decision to conduct in 2016 a further review of the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72 and paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68, with a view to ensuring effective implementation of the measures therein and to make further recommendations, where necessary. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to convene, with full conference services, without prejudice to future arrangements, a two-day workshop on 1 and 2 August 2016 in order to discuss implementation of those measures; and recalled its request for the Secretary-General to prepare a report similar in scope, length and detail to his report to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (A/66/307), in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and with the assistance of an expert consultant to be hired by the Division to provide information and analysis on relevant technical and scientific issues to be covered in the report, for consideration by the Assembly at its seventy-first session, on the actions taken by States and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements in response to paragraphs 113, 117 and 119 to 124 of resolution 64/72 and paragraphs 121, 126, 129, 130 and 132 to 134 of resolution 66/68. The Assembly decided to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session and to consider the possibility of including this sub-item in future provisional agendas on a biennial basis (resolution 70/75).

Documents for the seventy-first session: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/75).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 79 (b))

Draft resolution	A/70/L.19 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.68 and 69 (jointly with sub-item (a))
Resolution	70/75

74. Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts

At its fifty-sixth session, in 2001, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its fifty-third session", considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission, which contained the draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, together with a recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles and that it consider, at a later stage, the possibility of convening an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the draft articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts with a view to concluding a convention on the topic. At the same session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "Responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts" (resolution 56/83).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit their written comments on any future action regarding the articles; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare an initial compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles, and to invite Governments to submit information on their practice in that regard; and further requested him to submit that material to the Assembly at its sixty-second session (resolution 59/35).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update the compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles, and to invite Governments to submit information on their practice in that regard; also requested the Secretary-General to submit that material well in advance of its sixty-fifth session; and decided to further examine, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, the question of a convention on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts or other appropriate action on the basis of the articles (resolution 62/61).

At its sixty-fifth and sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly acknowledged the importance of the articles on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts, and commended them once again to the attention of Governments, without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action; requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments to submit further written comments on any future action regarding the articles; also requested the Secretary-General to update the compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles and to invite Governments to submit information on their practice in that regard; further requested the Secretary-General to submit that material well in advance of its sixty-eighth and seventy-first sessions, respectively; and decided to further examine, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee and with a view to taking a decision, the question of a convention on responsibility of States for internationally wrongful acts or other appropriate action on the basis of the articles (resolutions 65/19 and 68/104).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies (resolution 68/104);

(b) Comments and information received from Governments (resolution 68/104).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 77)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies (A/68/72)

Comments and information received from Governments (A/68/69 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.15, 28 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/460
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Resolution	68/104

75. Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly decided that the agenda item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects", which had been allocated to the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), should also be referred to the Sixth Committee for discussion of the report of the Group of Legal Experts on ensuring the accountability of United Nations staff and experts on mission with respect to criminal acts committed in peacekeeping operations (see A/60/980), submitted pursuant to Assembly resolutions 59/300 and 60/263 and decision 60/563 (decision 61/503 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the purpose of considering the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects (resolution 61/29). The Ad Hoc Committee held two sessions at United Nations Headquarters in 2007 and 2008 (A/62/54 and A/63/54).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-second to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 62/63, 63/119, 64/110, 65/20, 66/93, 67/88, 68/105 and 69/114).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly urged States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that crimes by United Nations officials and experts on mission do not go unpunished and that the perpetrators of such crimes are brought to justice. The Assembly reaffirmed various measures adopted in previous resolutions aimed at ensuring the criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission and urged the Secretary-General to make Member States contributing personnel to serve as experts on mission aware of the necessity of providing appropriate conduct-related training prior to deployment. The Assembly decided to organize a briefing by the Secretariat at its seventy-first session and encouraged all Member States to redouble their efforts informally during the intersessional period towards devising concrete proposals to ensure accountability. The Assembly urged States to provide the Secretary-General with periodic updates on their handling of the credible allegations brought to their attention by the Secretary-General, provided that this would not be contrary to national laws or prejudice national investigations or national proceedings. The Assembly recalled its previous requests for Governments to provide specific details on the measures taken as necessary for the implementation of its previous resolutions on this item and requested, in this regard, the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation, based on information which should be received from all Member States, of national provisions regarding the establishment of jurisdiction over their nationals. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to improve reporting methods and expand the scope of reporting by providing information on instances where credible allegations have been referred pursuant to the resolution on this item, as well as information received from States on their handling of the credible allegations brought to their attention pursuant to resolutions on the item on all referrals since 1 July 2007, which information would be limited to the United Nations entity involved, the year of referral, information about the type of crime and summary of allegations, status of investigations, prosecutorial and disciplinary actions taken, including with respect to concerned individuals who left the duty mission or the service of the United Nations, any requests for waivers of immunity, as applicable, and information on jurisdictional evidentiary or other obstacles to prosecution, while protecting the privacy of the victims as well as respecting the rights of those subject to the allegations. The Assembly also decided that the consideration of the report of the Group of Legal Experts, in particular its legal aspects, would be continued at the seventy-third session in the context of a working group of the Sixth Committee. The Assembly reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/114).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/114).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 80)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/208
Summary records	A/C.6/70/SR.9 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/70/506
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.75
Resolution	70/114

76. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-ninth session

The General Assembly established the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade, and requested the Commission to submit an annual report to the Assembly (resolution 2205 (XXI)). The Commission began its work in 1968. It originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth and fifty-seventh sessions, respectively, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 States (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)) and from 36 to 60 States (resolution 57/20).

For the current composition of the Commission, see decisions 64/405, 67/406 and 70/405.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the efforts and initiatives of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law. It requested the Secretary-General to establish and operate through the secretariat of the Commission the repository of published information under the Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration, in accordance with article 8 of the Rules, initially as a pilot project until the end of 2016, to be funded entirely by voluntary contributions. The Assembly took note with interest of the decisions taken by the Commission with regard to its future work and the progress made by the Commission in its work in several areas (resolution 70/115).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-ninth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/71/17).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 81)

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its forty-eighth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/70/17)

Summary records	A/C.6/70/SR.10, 23 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/70/507
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.75
Resolution	70/115

77. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)), to contribute towards a better knowledge of international law as a means of strengthening international peace and security and of promoting friendly relations and cooperation among States. The Assembly authorized the continuation of the Programme annually until its twenty-sixth session, biennially until its sixty-fourth session and annually thereafter (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28, 46/50, 48/29, 50/43, 52/152, 54/102, 56/77, 58/73, 60/19, 62/62, 64/113, 65/25, 66/97, 67/91, 68/110 and 69/117).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly approved the guidelines and recommendations contained in section III of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Assistance to the General Assembly at its seventieth session and authorized the Secretary-General to carry out the activities specified therein in 2016 and 2017. The Assembly appointed the following 25 Member States as members of the Advisory Committee on the Programme of Assistance for a period of four years, beginning on 1 January 2016: Argentina, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, United States and Uruguay. It requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the Programme of Assistance in 2016 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee on the

Programme of Assistance, to submit recommendations regarding the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 70/116).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/116).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 82)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/423
Summary records	A/C.6/70/SR.15, 16, 22 and 26
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/70/508
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.75
Resolution	70/116

78. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-eighth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 (a), of the Charter of the United Nations and with the objective of promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election was held at the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly (decision 66/506), and the next election will be held during the seventy-first session.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the final report on the topic "The Most-Favoured-Nation clause", and recommended that the Commission continue its work on the topics in its current programme. The Assembly drew the attention of Governments to the importance for the Commission of having their views by 31 January 2016 on the various aspects of the topics on the agenda of the Commission, in particular on all the specific issues identified in chapter III of its report, regarding the topics contained in paragraph 5 (a) to (h) of the resolution, and their comments and observations by 1 January 2016 on the draft articles on the topic "Protection of persons in the event of disasters", adopted on first reading by the Commission at its sixty-sixth session. The Assembly noted the inclusion of the topic "*Jus cogens*" in the programme of work of the Commission and encouraged it to continue the examination of the topics that were in its long-term programme of work. The Assembly recalled that the seat of the Commission is at the United Nations Office at Geneva and noted that the Commission, in view of General Assembly resolution 69/118, considered the feasibility of holding part of its sixty-eighth session in New York on the basis of information provided by the Secretariat regarding estimated costs and relevant administrative, organizational and other factors, including its anticipated workload in the final year of the present quinquennium and, having regard to all the factors at its disposal, concluded that it would not be feasible for it to hold part of its sixty-eighth session in New York without causing undue disruptions. The Assembly also noted that the International

Law Commission nevertheless affirmed its wish that consideration be given to the possibility of holding one half session in the next quinquennium in New York and indicated that, taking into account the estimated costs and relevant administrative, organizational and other factors, such a possibility could be anticipated during the first segment of a session in either the first year (2017) or the second year (2018) of the next quinquennium. The Assembly took note of the recommendation made by the Commission in paragraph 298 of its report that preparatory work and estimates proceed on the assumption that the first segment of its seventieth session (2018) would be convened at United Nations Headquarters in New York, and took note also of the request of the Commission that the Secretariat proceed to make the necessary arrangements for that purpose so as to facilitate the taking of the appropriate decision by the Commission at its sixty-eighth session, in 2016. The Assembly decided, without prejudice to the output of those deliberations, to revert to the consideration of any recommendation by the International Law Commission in this regard during the seventy-first session of the Assembly (resolution 70/236).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-eighth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/71/10).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 83)

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixty-seventh session: Supplement No. 10 (A/70/10)

Summary records	A/C.6/70/SR.17-25 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/70/509
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.75 and 82
Resolution	70/236

79. Diplomatic protection

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the draft articles on diplomatic protection adopted by the International Law Commission at its fifty-eighth session, in 2006, invited Governments to submit comments concerning the recommendation of the Commission that the Assembly elaborate a convention on the basis of the draft articles, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session an item entitled "Diplomatic protection" (resolution 61/35).

At its sixty-fifth and sixty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly commended once again the articles on diplomatic protection to the attention of Governments, and invited them to submit in writing to the Secretary-General any further comments, including comments concerning the recommendation by the Commission to elaborate a convention on the basis of the articles; and decided to further examine, within the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee, in the light of the written comments of Governments, as well as views expressed in the debates held at the sixty-second, sixty-fifth and sixty-eighth sessions of the Assembly, the question of a convention on diplomatic protection, or any other appropriate action, on the basis of the above-mentioned articles and to also identify any difference of opinion on the articles (resolutions 65/27 and 68/113).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General containing comments and information received from Governments (resolution 68/113).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 82)

Report of the Secretary-General containing comments and information received from Governments (A/68/115 and Add.1)

Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.15, 28 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/465
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Resolution	68/113

80. Consideration of prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and allocation of loss in the case of such harm

Following a recommendation by the General Assembly in resolution 3071 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 that the International Law Commission should undertake at an appropriate time a separate study of the topic "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of the performance of other activities", other than acts giving rise to responsibility for internationally wrongful acts, the topic "International liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law" was included in the programme of work of the Commission in 1978. In 1997, the Commission decided to deal first with prevention aspects of the topic under the subtitle "Prevention of transboundary damage from hazardous activities".

The Commission, in 2001, completed the draft articles on prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and recommended to the General Assembly the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles. At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly expressed its appreciation for the valuable work done on the prevention aspects and requested the Commission to resume consideration of the liability aspects of the topic (resolution 56/82).

In 2002, the Commission resumed work on the liability aspects of the topic under the subtitle "International liability in case of loss from transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities". In 2006, the Commission completed the liability aspects by adopting draft principles on the allocation of loss in the case of transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities and recommended to the Assembly that it endorse the draft principles by a resolution and urge States to take national and international action to implement them.

At its sixty-first session, the Assembly took note of the principles (resolution 61/36, annex) and commended them to the attention of Governments; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session an item entitled "Consideration of prevention of transboundary harm from hazardous activities and allocation of loss in the case of such harm" (resolution 61/36).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the two aspects of the topic as concluded by the Commission, commended the articles on prevention (resolution 62/68, annex) and the principles to Governments and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session (resolution 62/68).

The General Assembly has considered the item triennially since its sixty-fifth session (resolutions 65/28 and 68/114).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly once again commended to the attention of Governments the articles on prevention, without prejudice to any future action, as recommended by the Commission regarding the articles, and the principles on the allocation of loss in the case of transboundary harm arising out of hazardous activities, without prejudice to any future action, as recommended by the Commission regarding the principles; invited Governments to submit further comments on any future action, in particular on the form of the respective articles and principles, bearing in mind the recommendations made by the Commission in that regard, including in relation to the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles, as well as on any practice in relation to the application of the articles and principles; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles and the principles (resolution 68/114).

Documents for the seventy-first session: Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles and the principles (resolution 68/114);

(b) Comments and information received from Governments (resolution 68/114).

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 83)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Compilation of decisions of international courts, tribunals and other bodies referring to the articles and the principles (A/68/94)

Comments and information received from Governments (A/68/170)

Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.16, 28 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68/466
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Resolution	68/114

81. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially at its thirty-seventh to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 37/116, 39/77, 41/72, 43/161, 45/38, 47/30, 49/48, 51/155, 53/96, 55/148, 57/14, 59/36, 61/30, 63/125, 65/29 and 67/93).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the status of the Additional Protocols relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts, as well as on measures taken to strengthen the existing body of international humanitarian law, including with respect to its dissemination and full implementation at the national level, based on information received from Member States and the International Committee of the Red Cross (resolution 69/120).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/120).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 79)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/184 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/69/SR.14, 15 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/499
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/120

82. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142).

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, and biennially thereafter (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154, 43/167, 45/39, 47/31, 49/49, 51/156, 53/97, 55/149, 57/15, 59/37, 61/31, 63/126, 65/30 and 67/94).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report containing information on the state of ratification of and accessions to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and a summary of the reports received from States on serious violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, as well as of the views of States with respect to any measures needed or already taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 69/121).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/121).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 80)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/185 and Add.1
Summary records	A/C.6/69/SR.15 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/69/500
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/121

83. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

The item entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has considered the report of the Special Committee every year (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/122, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58, 50/52, 51/209, 52/161, 53/106, 54/106, 55/156, 56/86, 57/24, 58/248, 59/44, 60/23, 61/38, 62/69, 63/127, 64/115, 65/31, 66/101, 67/96, 68/115 and 69/122).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee, at its session in 2016, to continue its consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context, to consider other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 2016, including strengthening the relationship and cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations or arrangements in the peaceful settlement of disputes; to continue to consider, in an appropriate substantive manner and framework, including the frequency of its consideration, the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, based on all of the related reports of the Secretary-General and the proposals submitted on the question; and to continue to consider, on a priority basis, ways and means of improving its working methods and enhancing its efficiency with a view to identifying widely acceptable measures for future implementation. The Assembly recalled the consideration by the Special Committee of the proposal to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of the Charter of the United Nations and welcomed the activities performed in this regard. It requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on both the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council and a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 70/117).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 16 to 24 February 2016.

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 33 (A/71/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (resolution 70/117);

  (ii) Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (resolution 70/117).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 84)

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/70/33)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/70/119)

Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* (A/70/295)

Summary records	A/C.6/70/SR.14, 15, 26 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/70/510
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.75
Resolution	70/117

84. The rule of law at the national and international levels

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Liechtenstein and Mexico (A/61/142). The Assembly considered the item from its sixty-first to its sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 61/39, 62/70, 63/128, 64/116, 65/32, 66/102, 67/1, 67/97, 68/116 and 69/123).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly recalled the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels held during the high-level segment of its sixty-seventh session and the declaration adopted at that meeting. The Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to accord high priority to rule of law activities and welcomed the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It recognized the role of multilateral treaty processes in advancing the rule of law and recalled the constructive debate held on this subtopic in the Sixth Committee, reaffirmed its support for the annual treaty event organized by the Secretary-General, recognized the importance of the registration and publication of treaties in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter and invited the Secretary-General to review the regulations giving effect to that Article, while welcoming the efforts made to develop and enhance the United Nations electronic treaty database and encouraging the continuation of such efforts in the future. The Assembly further recognized the importance of the legal publications prepared by the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and welcomed the organization of workshops on treaty law and practice, both at the regional level and at United Nations Headquarters, as an important capacity-building initiative. The Assembly also recognized the importance of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law to the furtherance of United Nations rule of law programmes and activities, emphasized that further technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives, focused on increasing and improving the participation of Member States in multilateral treaty process, should be examined and invited States to support these activities. It reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to ensure greater coordination and coherence among United Nations entities and with donors and recipients and called for dialogue to be enhanced among all stakeholders with a view to placing national perspectives at the centre of rule of law assistance in order to strengthen national ownership. It called upon the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to systematically address, as appropriate, aspects of the rule of law in relevant activities, including the participation of women in rule of law-related activities, recognizing the importance of the rule of law to virtually all areas of United Nations engagement. It recalled the commitment of Member States to take all necessary steps to provide fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory and accountable services that promote access to justice for all, including legal aid and encouraged further dialogue and the sharing of national practices in strengthening the rule of law through access to justice, including with regard to birth registration and legal aid, where appropriate, in both criminal and civil proceedings; and stressed the importance of promoting the sharing of national practices and of inclusive dialogue. The Assembly welcomed the proposals made by the Secretary-General inviting Member States to voluntarily exchange national best practices on the rule of law in informal meetings and on an electronic depository of best practices on the United Nations rule of law website. It also requested the Secretary-General to submit, in a timely manner, his next annual report on United Nations rule of law activities addressing, in a balanced manner, the national and international dimensions of the rule of law. The Assembly invited Member States to focus their comments in the upcoming Sixth Committee debate on the subtopics "Sharing national practices of States in the implementation of multilateral treaties" and "Practical measures to facilitate access to justice for all, including for the poorest and most vulnerable". (resolution 70/118).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations rule of law activities (resolution 70/118).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 85)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities (A/70/206)

Summary records	A/C.6/70/SR.5-8 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/70/511
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.75
Resolution	70/118

85. The scope and application of the principle of universal jurisdiction

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2009, at the request of the United Republic of Tanzania on behalf of the Group of African States (A/63/237/Rev.1). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-fourth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 64/117, 65/33, 66/103, 67/98, 68/117 and 69/124).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly invited Member States and relevant observers, as appropriate, to submit information and observations on the scope and application of universal jurisdiction, including, where appropriate, information on the relevant applicable international treaties and their national legal rules and judicial practice, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report based on such information and observations. The Assembly decided that the Sixth Committee would continue its consideration of the item, without prejudice to the consideration of the topic and related issues in other forums of the United Nations, and that a working group of the Sixth Committee would be established at the seventy-first session of the Assembly to continue to undertake a thorough discussion of the scope and application of universal jurisdiction. The Assembly decided that the working group would be open to all Member States and that relevant observers to the Assembly would be invited to participate in the work of the working group (resolution 70/119).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/119).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 86)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/125
Summary records	A/C.6/70/SR.12, 13, 27 and 28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/70/512
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.75
Resolution	70/119

86. The law of transboundary aquifers

At its sixty-third session, in 2008, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its sixtieth session", considered chapter IV of the report of the Commission, which contained the draft articles on the law of transboundary aquifers, together with commentaries and a recommendation that the Assembly take note of the draft articles on the law of transboundary aquifers in a resolution and annex those articles to the resolution, recommend to States concerned to make appropriate bilateral or regional arrangements for the proper management of their transboundary aquifers on the basis of the principles enunciated in those articles and consider, at a later stage, and in view of the importance of the topic, the elaboration of a convention on the basis of the draft articles. The Assembly welcomed the conclusion of the work of the Commission on the law of transboundary aquifers, accepted the Commission's recommendations and commended the draft articles to the attention of Governments without prejudice to the question of their future adoption or other appropriate action (resolution 63/124).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly further encouraged the States concerned to make appropriate bilateral or regional arrangements for the proper management of their transboundary aquifers, taking into account the provisions of the draft articles, and encouraged the International Hydrological Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to offer further scientific and technical assistance to the States concerned. The Assembly also decided, in the light of written comments of Governments, as well as views expressed in the debates of the Sixth Committee held at its sixty-third and sixty-sixth sessions, to continue to examine, inter alia, the question of the final form that might be given to the draft articles (resolution 66/104).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly commended to the attention of Governments the draft articles on the law of transboundary aquifers (resolution 68/118, annex), as guidance for bilateral or regional agreements and arrangements for the proper management of transboundary aquifers; encouraged the International Hydrological Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to continue its contribution by offering further scientific and technical assistance to the States concerned; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session the item entitled "The law of transboundary aquifers" (resolution 68/118).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 87)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/68/172
Summary records	A/C.6/68/SR.16 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/68470
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.68
Resolution	68/118

G. Disarmament

87. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its seventieth session, in 2015, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Agency for 2014 and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the seventieth session of the Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency (resolution 70/10).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2015 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In his statement to the General Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 87)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 2014 and the prepared statement by the Director General of the Agency introducing the report (A/70/219)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.8 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.55 and 56
Resolution	70/10

88. Reduction of military budgets

The question of the reduction of military budgets was first considered under the item entitled "Reduction of the military budget of States permanent members of the Security Council by 10 per cent and utilization of part of the funds thus saved to provide assistance to developing countries", included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly considered the item and established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolutions 3093 A and B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fifth to forty-fourth, forty-sixth to forty-ninth, fifty-first to fifty-sixth and fifty-eighth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3254 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, 33/67, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A and B, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 A and B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B and 46/25 and decisions 47/418, 55/414, 59/512, 61/513, 63/516, 65/514, 67/513 and 69/513).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly recommended that Member States report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures of the latest fiscal year for which data were available and requested the Secretary-General to report on those matters to the Assembly on an annual basis (resolution 35/142 B).

At the seventieth session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 88)

Report of the Secretary-General on objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures (A/70/139 and Add.1)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12 and 14-21
Report of the First Committee	A/70/451
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67

89. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86 and 49/138).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly welcomed with special satisfaction the adoption by the African leaders of the final text of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session an item entitled "African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty" (resolution 50/78). The item was considered at its fifty-first session, biennially between its fifty-second and sixty-fourth sessions and annually from its sixty-fifth session (resolutions 51/53, 52/46, 54/48, 56/17, 58/30, 60/49, 62/15, 64/24, 65/39, 66/23, 67/26, 68/25 and 69/26).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly called upon African States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone Treaty as soon as possible and called upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that had not yet done so to conclude comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 70/23).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 90)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12 and 14-22
Report of the First Committee	A/70/453
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolution	70/23

90. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692). The Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to forty-fifth, forty-seventh to fifty-sixth, fifty-eighth, sixtieth, sixty-second and sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S-10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104, 45/48, 47/61, 48/85, 49/83, 50/77, 51/52, 52/45, 53/83, 54/60, 55/39, 56/30, 58/31, 60/50, 62/16 and 65/40).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) was in force for the sovereign States of the region and urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to sign or deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (VII) (resolution 68/26).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 92)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-21 and 25
Report of the First Committee	A/68/404
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/26

91. Maintenance of international security — good-neighbourliness, stability and development in South-Eastern Europe

The item entitled "Maintenance of international security" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B. The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 48/84 A and 50/80 A and B and decision 49/428).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "The maintenance of international security — prevention of the violent disintegration of States" (resolution 51/55). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-third session (resolution 53/71).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Maintenance of international security — stability and development of South-Eastern Europe" (resolution 54/62). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 55/27, 56/18, 57/52, 59/59 and 61/53 and decisions 63/517, 65/515 and 67/514).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session (decision 69/514).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 90)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.2-19 and 23
Report of the First Committee	A/69/434
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Decision	69/514

92. Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 43/77 A). The Assembly considered the item at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 44/118 A, 45/60, 47/43, 48/66 and 49/67). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62). The Assembly considered the item at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions (resolutions 51/39 and 52/33).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session (resolution 53/70). At its fifty-fourth to sixty-ninth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 54/49, 55/28, 56/15, 57/53, 58/32, 59/60, 60/45, 61/54, 62/17, 63/37, 64/25, 65/41, 66/24, 67/27, 68/243 and 69/28).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be established in 2016 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, taking into account the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (A/70/174), to continue to study existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them and how international law applies to the use of information and communications technologies by States, as well as norms, rules and principles of responsible behaviour of States, confidence-building measures and capacity-building and relevant international concepts aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunications systems (resolution 70/237).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 92)

Report of the Secretary-General on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security (A/70/172 and Add.1)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security (A/70/174)

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/70/L.45 (A/C.1/70/L.59)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.1/70/L.45 (A/70/7/Add.26)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12, 14-21 and 26
Report of the First Committee	A/70/455
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/70/639
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.82
Resolution	70/237

93. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3263 (XXIX), 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71, 50/66, 51/41, 52/34, 53/74, 54/51, 55/30, 56/21, 57/55, 58/34, 59/63, 60/52, 61/56, 62/18, 63/38, 64/26, 65/42, 66/25, 67/28, 68/27 and 69/29).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, and to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/24).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/24).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 93)

Report of the Secretary-General on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (A/70/153 (Part I) and (Part I)/Add.1 and (Part II))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12 and 14-22
Report of the First Committee	A/70/456
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolution	70/24

94. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-third to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73, 50/68, 51/43, 52/36, 53/75, 54/52, 55/31, 56/22, 57/56, 58/35, 59/64, 60/53, 61/57, 62/19, 63/39, 64/27, 65/43, 66/26, 67/29, 68/28 and 69/30).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Conference on Disarmament actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international agreements on the question (resolution 70/25).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/71/27).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 94)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/70/27)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12 and 14-22
Report of the First Committee	A/70/457
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolution	70/25

95. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

(a) Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 36/97 C, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A and B, 49/74, 50/69, 51/44, 52/37, 53/76, 54/53, 55/32, 56/23, 57/57, 58/36, 59/65, 60/54, 61/58, 62/20, 63/40, 64/28, 65/44, 66/27, 67/30, 68/29 and 69/31).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to establish a working group under the agenda item as early as possible during its 2016 session and urged States conducting activities in outer space, as well as States interested in conducting such activities, to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral and multilateral negotiations on the matter (resolution 70/26).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/71/27).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 95 (a))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12, 14-21 and 23
Report of the First Committee	A/70/458
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolution	70/26

(b) No first placement of weapons in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Russian Federation (A/69/192). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 69/32).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly urged an early commencement of substantive work based on the updated draft treaty on the prevention of the placement of weapons in outer space and of the threat or use of force against outer space objects introduced by China and the Russian Federation at the Conference on Disarmament in 2008, under the agenda item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space", and encouraged all States, especially spacefaring nations, to consider the possibility of upholding as appropriate a political commitment not to be the first to place weapons in outer space (resolution 70/27).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 95 (b))

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12, 14-21 and 23
Report of the First Committee	A/70/458
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolution	70/27

96. Role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its fifteenth special session", decided to include the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/77 A). The Assembly considered the item at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 44/118 A and B, 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question, under the item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament", at its fifty-first to sixty-first and sixty-third to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 51/39, 52/33, 53/73, 54/50, 55/29, 56/20, 57/54, 58/33, 59/62, 60/51 and 61/55 and decisions 63/518, 64/514, 65/516, 66/515, 67/515, 68/516 and 69/515).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to include this item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session (decision 70/514).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 96)

No documents were submitted for consideration under this item.

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12, 14-21 and 24
Report of the First Committee	A/70/459
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Decision	70/514

97. General and complete disarmament

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fourteenth, sixteenth to eighteenth and twentieth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 1378 (XIV), 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 30/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J, 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O, 43/75 A to T, 44/116 A to U, 45/58 A to P, 46/36 A to L, 47/52 A to L, 48/75 A to L, 49/75 A to P, 50/70 A to R, 51/45 A to T, 52/38 A to T, 53/77 A to AA, 54/54 A to V, 55/33 A to Y, 56/24 A to V, 57/58 to 57/86, 58/37 to 58/59, 58/241, 59/66 to 59/95, 60/55 to 60/82, 60/226, 61/59 to 61/89, 62/22 to 62/48, 63/41 to 63/73, 63/240, 64/29, 64/30, 64/32 to 64/34, 64/37, 64/38, 64/41 to 64/44, 64/46 to 64/50, 64/53 to 64/55, 64/57, 65/45 to 65/77, 66/28 to 66/52 and 67/31 to 67/62, 67/234 A and B, 68/30 to 68/56 and 69/33 to 69/67; and decisions 38/447, 42/407, 43/422, 44/432, 45/415 to 45/418, 46/412, 46/413, 47/419, 47/420, 49/427, 50/420, 51/414, 54/417, 55/415, 56/411 to 56/413, 57/515, 58/517 to 58/521, 59/513 to 59/515, 60/515 to 60/519, 61/515, 62/513, 62/514, 63/519, 63/520, 64/515, 64/516, 65/517, 66/516 to 66/518, 67/516 to 67/518, 68/517 to 68/518 and 69/516 to 69/518).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted 33 resolutions and 1 decision under the item (resolutions 70/28 to 70/60 and decision 70/551).

At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services, as may be required, for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee, the first session of which is to be held at Vienna from 2 to 12 May 2017 (resolution 70/28).

(a) Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", requested the Committee on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration (resolution 36/97 G). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices" (resolution 48/75 L), which was considered at its forty-ninth session (no proposal was put forward). The Assembly also considered the subject, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", at its fifty-third and fifty-fifth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 53/77 I, 55/33 Y, 56/24 J, 57/80, 58/57 and 59/81).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices" (resolution 64/29), which was considered at its sixty-fifth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 65/65, 66/44 and 67/53 and decisions 68/518 and 69/516).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to include the sub-item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session (resolution 70/39).

No advance documentation is expected.

(b) Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Question of general and complete disarmament: report of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament", commended the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, and requested the depositary Governments to open the Treaty for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date (resolution 2660 (XXV)).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", requested the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof to the General Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/188 B). The Assembly considered the question at its fortieth session (resolution 40/94 J).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report by 1992, and every three years thereafter until the fourth Review Conference was convened, on technological developments relevant to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof and to the verification of compliance with the Treaty and urged all States parties to the Treaty to assist the Secretary-General by providing information and drawing his attention to suitable sources (resolution 44/116 O). The Assembly considered the item triennially from its forty-seventh session (no proposal was put forward).

At the sixty-eighth session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/116 O).

(c) Nuclear disarmament

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (resolution 41/59 F), which was considered at its forty-second to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and fiftieth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 42/38 H, 43/75 E, 44/116 D, 45/58 D, 50/70 P, 51/45 O, 52/38 L, 53/77 X, 54/54 P, 55/33 T, 56/24 R, 57/79, 58/56, 59/77, 60/70, 61/78, 62/42, 63/46, 64/53, 65/56, 66/51, 67/60, 68/47 and 69/48).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its call upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, as the highest priority, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in 2016 and to commence negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time, called for the convening, no later than 2018, of a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/52).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/52).

(d) Notification of nuclear tests

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", called upon States conducting nuclear explosions to provide data with regard to the date, time, location, geological characteristics and yield of such explosions to the Secretary-General within one week of each such explosion and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly annually a register of the information provided on nuclear explosions during the preceding 12 months (resolution 41/59 N). The sub-item entitled "Notification of nuclear tests" was considered at the forty-second to sixty-ninth sessions.

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly urged States conducting nuclear explosions as well as other States having information on such explosions to provide to the Secretary-General such data referred to in resolution 41/59 N (resolution 42/38 C).

At the seventieth session, no proposals were submitted under this item.

No advance documentation is expected.

(e) Relationship between disarmament and development

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (resolution 43/75 B), which was considered at its forty-fourth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 44/116 L, 45/58 A, 46/36 C, 47/52 F, 48/75 A, 49/75 G and J, 50/70 G, 51/45 D, 52/38 D, 53/77 K, 54/54 T, 55/33 L, 56/24 E, 57/65, 59/78, 60/61, 61/64, 62/48, 63/52, 64/32, 65/52, 66/30, 67/40, 68/37 and 69/56 and decision 58/520).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly stressed the central role of the United Nations in the relationship between disarmament and development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; reiterated its invitation to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with information regarding measures and efforts to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution, including the information provided by Member States (resolution 70/32).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/32).

(f) Regional disarmament

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament" (resolution 45/58 P), which was considered at its forty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 46/36 I, 47/52 G and J, 48/75 G and I, 49/75 N, 50/70 K, 51/45 K, 52/38 P, 53/77 O, 54/54 N, 55/33 O, 56/24 H, 57/76, 58/38, 59/89, 60/63, 61/80, 62/38, 63/43, 64/41, 65/45, 66/36, 67/57, 68/54 and 69/45).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts were needed to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues and called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 70/43).

No advance documentation is expected.

(g) Transparency in armaments

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Transparency in armaments" (resolution 46/36 L), which was considered at its forty-seventh to sixty-sixth sessions (resolutions 47/52 L, 48/75 E, 49/75 C, 50/70 D, 51/45 H, 52/38 B and R, 53/77 S and V, 54/54 I and O, 55/33 U, 56/24 Q, 57/75, 58/54, 60/226, 61/77, 63/69, 64/54 and 66/39).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 2016, within existing resources, to prepare a report on the continuing operation and relevance of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development, with a view to taking a decision at its seventy-first session, and to report to the Assembly at that session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 68/43).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation and relevance of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (resolution 68/43).

(h) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels" (resolution 48/75 J), which was considered at its forty-ninth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 49/75 O, 50/70 L, 51/45 Q, 52/38 Q, 53/77 P, 54/54 M, 55/33 P, 56/24 I, 57/77, 58/39, 59/88, 60/75, 61/82, 62/44, 63/44, 64/42, 65/46, 66/37, 67/62, 68/56 and 69/47).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, looked forward to a report of the Conference thereon and requested the Secretary-General, in the meantime, to seek the views of Member States on the subject and to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/44).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/44).

(i) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament

At its forty-ninth session, the Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament" (resolution 49/75 I). The Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth to sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 50/70 F, 51/45 C, 52/38 F, 53/77 AA, 54/54 U, 55/33 M, 56/24 D, 57/61, 59/71, 61/60, 62/29 and 65/66 and decisions 58/521, 60/518, 63/519, 64/515, 67/518 and 69/518).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to hold, in 2016, an organizational session of the Open-ended Working Group on the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament for the purpose of setting the dates for its three substantive sessions, consisting of five working days each, in 2016 and 2017 (decision 70/551).

No advance documentation is expected.

(j) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "The nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas" (resolution 51/45 B), which was considered at its fifty-second to sixty-fifth, sixty-seventh and sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 52/38 N, 53/77 Q, 54/54 L, 55/33 I, 56/24 G, 57/73, 58/49, 59/85, 60/58, 61/69, 62/35, 63/65, 64/44, 65/58, 67/55 and 69/35).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly called upon all States concerned to continue to work together in order to facilitate adherence to the protocols to nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties by all relevant States that had not yet done so and encouraged the competent authorities of the nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties to provide assistance to the States parties and signatories to those treaties so as to facilitate the accomplishment of the goals of the treaties (resolution 70/45).

No advance documentation is expected.

(k) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly recognized the importance of the observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms limitation and invited the Conference on Disarmament to take every necessary measure to include in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation the corresponding environmental norms, with a view to ensuring that the process of implementation of such treaties and agreements is environmentally sound, in particular the destruction of weapons covered by them (resolution 50/70 M).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control" (resolution 51/45 E), which was considered at its fifty-second to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 52/38 E, 53/77 J, 54/54 S, 55/33 K, 56/24 F, 57/64, 58/45, 59/68, 60/60, 61/63, 62/28, 63/51, 64/33, 65/53, 66/31, 67/37, 68/36 and 69/55).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General information on the measures they had adopted to promote the objectives envisaged in the resolution, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report containing that information to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/30).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/30).

(l) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the International Court of Justice to render an advisory opinion on whether the threat or use of nuclear weapons was permitted in any circumstance under international law (resolution 49/75 K).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", took note of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (A/51/218, annex) and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 51/45 M), which was considered at its fifty-second to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 52/38 O, 53/77 W, 54/54 Q, 55/33 X, 56/24 S, 57/85, 58/46, 59/83, 60/76, 61/83, 62/39, 63/49, 64/55, 65/76, 66/46, 67/33, 68/42 and 69/43).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/56).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/56).

(m) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures" (resolution 51/45 N), which was considered at its fifty-second to fifty-sixth sessions and biennially from its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 52/38 G, 53/77 M, 54/54 H, 55/33 G, 56/24 P, 57/81, 59/82, 61/76, 63/62, 65/67 and 67/50 and decision 58/519).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of practical disarmament measures, taking into consideration the activities of the Group of States Interested in Practical Disarmament Measures (resolution 69/60).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/60).

(n) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

On 3 September 1992, the Conference on Disarmament adopted the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons to the Conference on Disarmament, including the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (A/44/27, appendix). The Convention entered into force on 29 April 1997.

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons", commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, as contained in the report of the Conference on Disarmament (resolution 47/39).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction" (resolution 51/45 T), which was considered at its fifty-second to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 52/38 T, 53/77 R, 54/54 E, 55/33 H, 56/24 K, 57/82, 58/52, 59/72, 60/67, 61/68, 62/23, 63/48, 64/46, 65/57, 66/35, 67/54, 68/45 and 69/67).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons", approved the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, under which the Director General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons would keep the United Nations informed of its routine activities and report on a regular basis, as appropriate and as duly mandated by the Executive Council, through the Secretary-General to the Assembly and the Security Council (resolution 55/283, annex).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly urged all States parties to the Convention to meet in full and on time their obligations under the Convention and to support the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its implementation activities (resolution 70/41).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 55/283, annex).

(o) Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", renewed its previous call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, reaffirmed the vital necessity of upholding its provisions, and called upon those States that continue to maintain reservations to the 1925 Geneva Protocol to withdraw those reservations (resolution 51/45 P). The Assembly considered the question biennially from its fifty-third to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 53/77 L, 55/33 J, 57/62, 59/70, 61/61, 63/53, 65/51 and 67/35).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly renewed its previous call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/53).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/53).

(p) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction was concluded on 18 September 1997 and was opened for signature by all States. The Convention entered into force on 1 March 1999.

At its fifty-second session, the Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction" (resolution 52/38 A). The Assembly considered the question of the

Convention and its implementation from its fifty-third to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 53/77 N, 54/54 B 55/33 V, 56/24 M, 57/74, 58/53, 59/84, 60/80, 61/84, 62/41, 63/42, 64/56, 65/48, 66/29, 67/32, 68/30 and 69/34).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly invited all States that had not signed the Convention to accede to it without delay, stressed the importance of the full and effective implementation of and compliance with the Convention, including through the continued implementation of the action plan for the period 2014-2019 and requested the Secretary-General to undertake the preparations necessary to convene the Fifteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention and, on behalf of the States parties, to invite States not parties to the Convention, as well as the United Nations, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations, to attend the Fifteenth Meeting of the State Parties as observers (resolution 70/55).

No advance documentation is expected.

(q) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them" (resolution 52/38 C), which was considered at its fifty-third to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 53/77 B, 54/54 J, 55/33 F, 56/24 U, 57/70, 58/58 and 59/74). At its sixtieth session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session an item entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them" (resolution 60/71), which was considered at its sixty-first to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 61/71, 62/22, 63/66, 64/30, 65/50, 66/34, 67/41, 68/34 and 69/33).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts in the context of the implementation of resolution 49/75 G and the recommendations of the United Nations advisory missions aimed at curbing the illicit circulation of small arms and light weapons and collecting them in the affected States that so request, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/29).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/29).

(r) Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to consider the question of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia at its fifty-third session (resolution 52/38 S). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-third to sixty-first and sixty-third sessions (resolutions 53/77 A, 55/33 W, 57/69, 61/88 and 63/63 and decisions 54/417, 56/412, 58/518, 59/513 and 60/516). At its sixty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia" (resolution 65/49), which was considered at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 67/31).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia (resolution 65/49).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the signing of the Protocol to the Treaty on 6 May 2014 by the nuclear-weapon States, and called upon them to take measures for its early ratification (resolution 69/36).

No advance documentation is expected.

(s) Reducing nuclear danger

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Reducing nuclear danger" (resolution 53/77 F), which was considered at its fifty-fourth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 54/54 K, 55/33 N, 56/24 C, 57/84, 58/47, 59/79, 60/79, 61/85, 62/32, 63/47, 64/37, 65/60, 66/48, 67/45, 68/40 and 69/40).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war (A/56/400, para. 3), to continue to encourage Member States to consider the convening of an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/37).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/37).

(t) The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Illicit traffic in small arms" (resolution 53/77 T), which was considered at its fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions (resolutions 54/54 R and 55/33 Q). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled "The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects" (resolution 56/24 V), which was considered at its fifty-seventh to sixth-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/72, 58/241, 59/86, 60/81, 61/66, 62/47, 63/72, 64/50, 65/64, 66/47, 67/58, 68/48 and 69/51).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly recalled its decision, pursuant to the schedule of meetings for the period from 2012 to 2018 agreed upon at the second United Nations Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, to convene, in accordance with the Programme of Action, a one-week biennial meeting of States, in New York in 2016, to consider the full and effective implementation of the Programme of Action, also recalled its decision, in accordance with the decision of the Second Review Conference, to hold the third Review Conference in 2018 for a period of two weeks, preceded by a one-week preparatory committee meeting early in 2018, and requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the recommendations and requests made by the Fifth Biennial Meeting of States, in paragraphs 27 and 38 of its outcome document (A/CONF.192/BMS/2014/2, annex), to submit a report dedicated to these issues and on the implementation of the resolution for consideration at the Sixth Biennial Meeting of States, in 2016, and to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/49).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/49).

(u) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: the need for a new agenda" (resolution 53/77 Y). The Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fourth to fifty-eighth sessions (resolutions 54/54 G, 55/33 C, 57/59 and 58/51 and decision 56/411). At its fifty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments" (resolution 59/75), which was considered at its sixtieth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 60/56, 61/65, 62/25, 63/58, 64/57, 65/59, 66/40, 67/34, 68/39 and 69/37).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly called upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to implement without delay all the commitments and obligations of the 2010 Review Conference action plan and decided to review the implementation of the resolution at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/51).

No advance documentation is expected.

(v) Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status" and has considered the item biennially since then (resolutions 53/77 D, 55/33 S, 57/67, 59/73, 61/87, 63/56, 65/70 and 67/52).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the declaration of 17 September 2012 by Mongolia and the five nuclear-weapon States of its nuclear-weapon-free status, invited Member States to continue to cooperate with Mongolia in taking the measures necessary to consolidate and strengthen Mongolia's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the inviolability of its borders, its independent foreign policy, its economic security and its ecological balance, as well as its nuclear-weapon-free status and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/63).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/63).

(w) Missiles

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "Missiles" (resolution 54/54 F), which was considered at its fifty-fifth to sixty-third and sixty-fifth to sixth-eighth sessions (resolutions 55/33 A, 56/24 B, 57/71, 58/37, 59/67, 61/59 and 63/55 and decisions 60/515, 62/514, 65/517, 66/516, 67/516 and 68/517).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session (decision 69/517).

No advance documentation is expected.

(x) Disarmament and non-proliferation education

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study on disarmament and non-proliferation and to report to the Assembly thereon at its fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/33 E). The Assembly considered the question of disarmament and non-proliferation education biennially from its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 57/60, 59/93, 61/73, 63/70, 65/77 and 67/47).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the results of the implementation of the recommendations and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education at its seventy-first session, reiterated the request to the Secretary-General to utilize electronic means to the fullest extent possible in the dissemination of information that the Office for Disarmament Affairs gathers on an ongoing basis, and requested the Secretary-General to maintain the website "Disarmament education: resources for learning" and the "Disarmament today" series of podcasts updated (resolution 69/65).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/65).

(y) Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation" (resolution 57/63), which was considered at its fifty-eighth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 58/44, 59/69, 60/59, 61/62, 62/27, 63/50, 64/34, 65/54, 66/32, 67/38, 68/38 and 69/54).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue of the promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/31).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/31).

(z) Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

At its fifty-seventh session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session the item entitled "Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction" (resolution 57/83), which was considered at its fifty-eighth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 58/48, 59/80, 60/78, 61/86, 62/33, 63/60, 64/38, 65/62, 66/50, 67/44, 68/41 and 69/39).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly appealed to all Member States to consider early accession to and ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and requested the Secretary-General to compile a report on measures already taken by international organizations on issues relating to the linkage between the fight against terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to seek the views of Member States on additional relevant measures, including national measures, for tackling the global threat posed by the acquisition by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction and report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/36).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/36).

(aa) Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context" (resolution 58/43), which was considered at its fifty-ninth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 59/87, 60/64, 61/81, 62/45, 63/45, 64/43, 65/47, 66/38, 67/61, 68/55 and 69/46).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session containing the views of Member States on confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (resolution 70/42).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/42).

(bb) The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation" (resolution 59/91). The Assembly considered the question at its sixtieth, sixty-third, sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 60/62, 63/64, 65/73 and 67/42). At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon all States that had not yet subscribed to The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation to do so and encouraged the exploration of further ways and means to deal effectively with the problem of the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction (resolution 69/44).

No advance documentation is expected.

(cc) Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Information on confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms" (resolution 59/92), which was considered at its sixtieth session and biennially from its sixty-first session (resolutions 60/82, 61/79, 63/57, 65/63 and 67/49).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to keep the database containing information provided by Member States updated and to assist Member States, at their request, in the organization of seminars, courses and workshops aimed at enhancing the knowledge of new developments in that field (resolution 69/64).

No advance documentation is expected.

(dd) Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session the item entitled "Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities" (resolution 60/66), which was considered at its sixty-first to sixty-sixth, sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 61/75, 62/43, 63/68, 64/49, 65/68, 68/50 and 69/38 and decision 66/517).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session (resolution 70/53).

No advance documentation is expected.

(ee) Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive sources

At its sixtieth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Preventing the risk of radiological terrorism" (resolution 60/73). At its sixty-second session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources" (resolution 62/46), which was considered at its sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions (decision 64/516 and resolutions 65/74 and 67/51).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to support international efforts to prevent the acquisition and use by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources and, if necessary, suppress such acts, in accordance with their national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law, welcomed the efforts undertaken by Member States, including through international cooperation under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to search for, locate and secure unsecured and/or uncontrolled ("orphan") radioactive sources within their State jurisdiction or territory, and encouraged cooperation among and between Member States and through relevant international and, where appropriate, regional organizations aimed at strengthening national capacities in that regard (resolution 69/50).

No advance documentation is expected.

(ff) The Arms Trade Treaty

At its sixty-first session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session the item entitled "Towards an arms trade treaty: establishing common international standards for the import, export and transfer of conventional arms" (resolution 61/89). At its sixty-third session, the Assembly decided to include the said item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/240); it was considered at the sixty-fourth and sixty-sixth sessions (resolution 64/48 and decision 66/518). At its sixty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session an item entitled "The Arms Trade Treaty" (resolution 67/234 A), which was considered at its sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 68/31 and 69/49).

At its sixty-seventh session, on 2 April 2013, the General Assembly adopted the Arms Trade Treaty (A/CONF.217/2013/L.3, annex), requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to open the Treaty for signature on 3 June 2013, called upon all States to consider signing and, thereafter, according to their respective constitutional processes, becoming parties to the Treaty at the earliest possible date, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at the following session on the status of signature and ratification of the Treaty (resolution 67/234 B).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly noted that the Second Conference of States Parties to the Arms Trade Treaty would be held in 2016, and called upon all States that had not yet done so to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Treaty according to their respective constitutional processes (resolution 70/58).

No advance documentation is expected.

(gg) Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled "Effects of the use of armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium" (resolution 62/30), which was considered at the sixty-third, sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 63/54, 65/55 and 67/36).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report on the subject to the Assembly at its seventy-first session, reflecting the information presented by Member States and relevant international organizations (resolution 69/57).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/57).

(hh) United action with renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session the item entitled "Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons" (resolution 63/73), which was considered at its sixty-fourth session (resolution 64/47). At its sixty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session an item entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons" (resolution 65/72), which was considered from its sixty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 66/45, 67/59, 68/51 and 69/52).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly called upon all States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to comply with their obligations under all the articles of the Treaty and to implement the steps agreed to in the Final Documents of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference and the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, called upon nuclear-weapon States to reduce all types of nuclear weapons, including through unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures, urged all States concerned to immediately commence negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and its early conclusion, encouraged all States concerned to establish further nuclear-weapon-free zones, where appropriate, and called upon all States to redouble their efforts to prevent and curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery and to fully respect and comply with obligations undertaken to forswear nuclear weapons (resolution 70/40).

No advance documentation is expected.

(ii) Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Preventing and combating illicit brokering activities" (resolution 63/67), which was considered at its sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 65/75 and 67/43).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to establish appropriate national laws and/or measures to prevent and combat the illicit brokering of conventional arms and materials, equipment and technology that could contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, in a manner consistent with international law, and encouraged Member States to draw, where appropriate, on the relevant expertise of civil society in developing effective measures to prevent and combat illicit brokering activities (resolution 69/62).

No advance documentation is expected.

(jj) Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control" (resolution 65/69), which was considered at its sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions (resolutions 67/48 and 68/33).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged Member States and relevant entities to promote equal opportunities for the representation of women in all decision-making processes with regard to matters related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of promoting the role of women in those fields and to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/61).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/61).

(kk) Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations" (resolution 67/56), which was considered at its sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 68/46 and 69/41).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to convene an open-ended working group to substantively address concrete effective legal measures, legal provisions and norms that would need to be concluded to attain and maintain a world without nuclear weapons; decided that the open-ended working group would also substantively address recommendations on other measures that could contribute to taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations, including but not limited to (a) transparency measures related to the risks associated with existing nuclear weapons; (b) measures to reduce and eliminate the risk of accidental, mistaken, unauthorized or intentional nuclear weapon detonations; and (c) additional measures to increase awareness and understanding of the complexity of and interrelationship between the wide range of humanitarian consequences that would result from any nuclear detonation; and decided that the open-ended working group shall submit a report on its substantive work and agreed recommendations to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/33).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the open-ended working group (resolution 70/33).

(ll) Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament" (resolution 68/32), which was considered at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 69/58).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly recalled its decision to convene, no later than 2018, a United Nations high-level international conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament for the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, requested the President of the General Assembly to organize, on 26 September every year, a one-day high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, called upon Member States, the United Nations system and civil society to commemorate and promote the International Day through all means of educational and public awareness-raising activities, requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on the elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at that session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/34).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/34).

(mm) Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Countering the threat posed by improvised explosive devices" (resolution 70/46).

No advance documentation is expected.

(nn) Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons" (resolution 70/47).

No advance documentation is expected.

(oo) Humanitarian pledge for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Humanitarian pledge for the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons" (resolution 70/48).

No advance documentation is expected.

(pp) Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world" (resolution 70/50).

No advance documentation is expected.

(qq) Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be necessary to fulfil the tasks entrusted to him by the Convention on Cluster Munitions (resolution 63/71). The Convention on Cluster Munitions was opened for signature on 3 December 2008 and entered into force on 1 August 2010.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the Convention on Cluster Munitions" (resolution 70/54).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 99)

Report of the Secretary-General on the continuing operation of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and its further development (A/68/140)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/68/PV.3-9 and 19
Report of the First Committee	A/68/411
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.60
Resolution	68/43

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 96)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/69/113 and Add.1)

Women, disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control (A/69/114 and Add.1)

Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures; assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them; and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/69/132)

Mongolia's international security and nuclear-weapon-free status (A/69/140)

Note by the Secretary-General on measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol (A/69/123)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.2-9, 19, 21, 22 and 24
Report of the First Committee	A/69/440
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolutions	69/53, 69/60, 69/61, 69/63 and 69/65

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 97)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control (A/70/155)

The promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation (A/70/157)

The relationship between disarmament and development (A/70/163 and Add.1)

Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels (A/70/164 and Add.1)

The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/70/168 and Add.1)

Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction (A/70/169 and Add.1)

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context (A/70/170 and Add.1)

Nuclear disarmament; follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons; and reducing nuclear danger (A/70/181)

The follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament (A/70/182 and Add.1)

Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and light weapons and collecting them; and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects (A/70/183)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Group of Governmental Experts to make recommendations on possible aspects that could contribute to but not negotiate a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (A/70/81)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons on the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (A/70/117)

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of the amendment (A/70/L.26) to the decision recommended in the report of the First Committee (A/70/460) (A/C.5/70/18)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget implications of the amendment (A/70/L.26) to the decision recommended in the report of the First Committee (A/70/460) (A/70/7/Add.37)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12, 15, 16, 18 and 20-26
Report of the First Committee	A/70/460
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/70/646
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.67 and A/70/PV.82
Resolutions	70/29 to 70/34, 70/36, 70/37 and 70/39 to 70/58
Decision	70/551

98. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of that session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-seventh to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F, 47/53 A to F, 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E, 50/71 A to E, 51/46 A to F, 52/39 A to D, 53/78 A to G, 54/55 A to F, 55/34 A to H, 56/25 A to F, 57/87 to 57/94, 58/60 to 58/65, 59/96 to 59/103, 60/83 to 60/88, 61/90 to 61/97, 62/49 to 62/53, 63/74 to 63/81, 64/58 to 64/63, 65/78 to 65/84, 66/53 to 66/58, 67/63 to 67/70, 68/57 to 68/62 and 69/68 to 69/75 and decisions 47/421 and 62/216).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 70/61 to 70/66).

(a) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

At its twelfth special session, the General Assembly decided to include the sub-item entitled "United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament: report of the Secretary-General" in the agenda of its thirty-seventh session (decision S-12/24). The Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions (resolutions 37/100 G, 38/73 C, 39/63 B, 40/151 H and 41/60 H). At its forty-second session, it decided to rename the three programmes consolidated pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 40/151 H "the United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme" (resolution 42/39 I). The Assembly considered the question at its forty-third to fiftieth sessions and biennially from its fifty-first session (resolutions 43/76 F, 44/117 E, 45/59 A, 46/37 E, 47/53 A, 48/76 C, 49/76 B, 50/71 A, 51/46 F, 53/78 G, 55/34 C, 57/93, 59/97, 61/91, 63/79, 65/82 and 67/68).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the guidelines approved by the Assembly in its resolution 33/71 E and requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement annually the programme within existing resources and to report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 69/75).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/75).

(b) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

At its twelfth special session, the General Assembly launched the World Disarmament Campaign and decided to include the sub-item entitled "World Disarmament Campaign" in the agenda of its thirty-seventh session (decision S-12/24). The Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 37/100 H to J, 38/73 D and F, 39/63 A, D and J, 40/151 B and D, 41/60 A and B, 42/39 G, 43/76 C, 44/117 A, 45/59 C and 46/37 A). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided that the World Disarmament Campaign should be known thereafter as the "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" (resolution 47/53 D), which was considered at its forty-eighth session and biennially from its forty-ninth session (resolutions 48/76 D, 49/76 A, 51/46 A, 53/78 E, 55/34 A, 57/90, 59/103, 61/95, 63/81, 65/81 and 67/67).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recommended that the Programme focus its efforts to promote the use of the Programme as a means to provide information on the implementation of nuclear disarmament measures and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during the previous two years and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for the following two years (resolution 69/71).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/71).

(c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session the item entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons" (resolution 37/100 C), which was considered at its thirty-eighth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 38/73 G, 39/63 H, 40/151 F, 41/60 F, 42/39 C, 43/76 E, 44/117 C, 45/59 B, 46/37 D, 47/53 C, 48/76 B, 49/76 E, 50/71 E, 51/46 D, 52/39 C, 53/78 D, 54/55 D, 55/34 G, 56/25 B, 57/94, 58/64, 59/102, 60/88, 61/97, 62/51, 63/75, 64/59, 65/80, 66/57, 67/64, 68/58 and 69/69).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly, reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 70/62).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/71/27).

(d) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to establish as at 1 January 1986, within the framework of the Secretariat, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (resolution 40/151 G). The Assembly considered the sub-item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" at its forty-first to forty-fourth sessions (resolutions 41/60 D, 42/39 J, 43/76 D and 44/117 F).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth to fifty-first sessions jointly with two other sub-items entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific" and "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America" (resolutions 44/117 F, 45/59 E, 46/37 F, 48/76 E, 49/76 D, 50/71 C and D and 51/46 B and E and decision

47/421). At its fifty-third session, the Assembly, under the item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" (resolution 53/78 C), which was considered at its fifty-fourth to sixty-fourth and sixty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 54/55 B, 55/34 D, 56/25 D, 57/91, 58/61, 59/101, 60/86, 61/93, 62/216, 63/80, 64/62, 66/58, 67/69, 68/61 and 69/74).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to facilitate close cooperation between the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and the African Union, in particular in the areas of disarmament, peace and security, to continue to provide the Centre with the support necessary for greater achievements and results, and to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/66).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/66).

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided to establish, as at 1 January 1987, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America (resolution 41/60 J). The Assembly considered the sub-item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America" at its forty-second session (resolution 42/39 K).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to rename the Centre "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (resolution 43/76 H). It considered the question at its forty-fourth session (resolution 44/117 F).

The General Assembly considered the sub-item at its forty-fifth to fifty-first sessions jointly with two other sub-items entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" and "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia" (resolutions 45/59 E, 46/37 F, 48/76 E, 49/76 D, 50/71 C and D and 51/46 E and decision 47/421).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" (resolution 54/55 F), which was considered at its fifty-fifth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 55/34 E, 56/25 E, 57/89, 58/60, 59/99, 60/84, 61/92, 62/49, 63/74, 64/60, 65/79, 66/54, 67/66, 68/60 and 69/72).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to take part in the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, proposing items for inclusion in its programme of activities, encouraged the Regional Centre to further develop activities in all countries of the region in the important areas of peace, disarmament and development, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/63).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/63).

(f) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia (resolution 42/39 D) and considered the sub-item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia" at its forty-third session (resolution 43/76 G).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to rename the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia as the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (resolution 44/117 F).

The General Assembly considered the sub-item at its forty-fourth to fifty-first sessions jointly with two other sub-items entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean" and "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa" (resolutions 44/117 F, 45/59 E, 46/37 F, 48/76 E, 49/76 D, 50/71 C and D and 51/46 B and decision 47/421).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session the item entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific" (resolution 52/39 A), which was considered at its fifty-third to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 53/78 B, 54/55 C, 55/34 H, 56/25 F, 57/92, 58/62, 59/100, 60/85, 61/94, 62/52, 63/77, 64/63, 65/83, 66/56, 67/65, 68/59 and 69/68).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly invited all States of the region to continue to support the activities of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, including by continuing to take part in them and by proposing items for inclusion in the programme of activities of the Centre, and requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the early resumption of the operations of the Centre from Kathmandu and to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/65).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/65).

(g) Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

On 28 May 1992, the Secretary-General established the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, pursuant to the request made by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session (resolution 46/37 B).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly urged Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the activities of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa through voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund of the Committee and called upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/64).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/64).

(h) United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament" (resolution 53/78 F), which was considered at its fifty-fourth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 54/55 E, 55/34 F, 56/25 C, 57/87, 58/63, 59/98, 60/83, 61/90, 62/50, 63/76, 64/58, 65/78, 66/53, 67/63, 68/57 and 69/70).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide all support necessary, within existing resources, to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities (resolution 70/61).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 97)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/69/134)

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme (A/69/168)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/69/PV.2-19 and 22
Report of the First Committee	A/69/441
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.62
Resolutions	69/71 and 69/75

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 98)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/70/27)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (A/70/114)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (A/70/116)

United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/70/138)

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (A/70/165)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12 and 14-26
Report of the First Committee	A/70/461
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolutions	70/61 to 70/66

99. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

At its tenth special session, the General Assembly decided to include the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third session (resolution S-10/2, para. 115). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-third to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 33/71 A to N, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18, 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D, 50/72 A to C, 51/47 A to C, 52/40 A to C, 53/79 A and B, 54/56 A and B, 55/35 A to C, 56/26 A and B, 57/95, 57/96, 58/66, 58/67, 59/104, 59/105, 60/89 to 60/91, 61/98, 61/99, 62/54, 62/55, 63/82, 63/83, 64/64, 64/65, 65/85 to 65/87, 66/59, 66/60, 67/71, 67/72, 68/63, 68/64, 69/76 and 69/77 and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 47/422 and 54/418).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted three resolutions under the item (resolutions 70/67 to 70/69).

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly called upon the Conference on Disarmament to further intensify consultations and explore possibilities for overcoming its ongoing deadlock of almost two decades by adopting and implementing a balanced and comprehensive programme of work at the earliest possible date during its 2016 session and requested it to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/67).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/71/27).

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly encouraged the Disarmament Commission to invite, as appropriate, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to prepare background papers on the items on its agenda and requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding three weeks during 2016, from 4 to 22 April, and to submit a substantive report containing a summary by the Chair of the proceedings to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/68).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/71/42).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 99)

Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/70/27)

Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/70/42)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12, 14-21 and 25
Report of the First Committee	A/70/462
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolutions	70/67 and 70/68

100. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fourth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78, 50/73, 51/48, 52/41, 53/80, 54/57, 55/36, 56/27, 57/97, 58/68, 59/106, 60/92, 61/103, 62/56, 63/84, 64/66, 65/88, 66/61, 67/73, 68/65 and 69/78).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its previous position on the issue and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/70).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/70).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 100)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/153 (Part I) and (Part I)/Add.1 and (Part II)
Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.1-12 and 14-22
Report of the First Committee	A/70/463
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolution	70/70

101. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 2932 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to sixty-ninth sessions, the Assembly considered the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79, 49/79, 50/74, 51/49, 52/42, 53/81, 54/58, 55/37, 56/28, 57/98, 58/69, 59/107, 60/93, 61/100, 62/57, 63/85, 64/67, 65/89, 66/62, 67/74, 68/66 and 69/79 and decision 44/430).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III) (resolution 35/153). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983. The Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) entered into force on 30 July 1998. The Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War (Protocol V) entered into force on 12 November 2006.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform the Assembly periodically, by electronic means, of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention, its amended article 1 and the Protocols (resolution 70/71).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 101)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12, 14-21 and 24
Report of the First Committee	A/70/464
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolution	70/71

102. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", decided to include the item entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region" in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118). At its thirty-eighth to sixty-ninth sessions, the Assembly considered the question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81, 50/75, 51/50, 52/43, 53/82, 54/59, 55/38, 56/29, 57/99, 58/70, 59/108, 60/94, 61/101, 62/58, 63/86, 64/68, 65/90, 66/63, 67/75, 68/67 and 69/80).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 70/72).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/72).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 102)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/160 and Add.1
Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12, 14-21 and 25
Report of the First Committee	A/70/465
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolution	70/72

103. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the Assembly as early as the ninth session.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of highest priority at the beginning of its 1981 session (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly considered this item at its thirty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65, 54/63, 55/41, 57/100, 58/71, 59/109, 60/95, 61/104, 62/59, 63/87, 64/69, 65/91, 66/64, 67/76, 68/68 and 69/81 and decisions 51/413, 52/414, 53/422 and 56/415).

At its resumed fiftieth session, on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027 (resolution 50/245). On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its fifty-fourth session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization", the General Assembly approved the Agreement to Regulate the Relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, article IV, paragraph 1, of which stipulated that the Commission should, within its competence and in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, keep the United Nations informed of its activities, and might submit through the Secretary-General of the United Nations reports thereon on a regular or ad hoc basis to the principal organs of the United Nations concerned (resolution 54/280, annex) (see also item 123 (k)).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and on possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/73).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/73).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 103)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (A/70/171)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (A/70/159)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12 and 14-22
Report of the First Committee	A/70/466
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolution	70/73

104. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 97). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was first included in the agenda of the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86, 50/79, 51/54, 52/47, 53/84, 54/61, 55/40, 58/72, 59/110, 60/96, 61/102, 62/60, 63/88, 64/70, 65/92, 66/65, 67/77, 68/69 and 69/82 and decisions 56/414 and 57/516).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to render the necessary assistance to the depositary Governments of the Convention, to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the review conferences and to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the remaining meetings of States parties during the current intersessional process and for the preparation and conduct of the Eighth Review Conference (resolution 70/74).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 104)

Verbatim records	A/C.1/70/PV.2-12, 14-21 and 23
Report of the First Committee	A/70/467
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.67
Resolution	70/74

H. Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

105. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Geneva in 1955. Nine congresses were held under that title (London in 1960, Stockholm in 1965, Kyoto, Japan, in 1970, Geneva in 1975, Caracas in 1980, Milan, Italy, in 1985, Havana in 1990, Cairo in 1995 and Vienna in 2000). The Eleventh Congress, which saw a change in title to "United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", was held in Bangkok in 2005, while the Twelfth Congress was held in Salvador, Brazil, in April 2010. The Thirteenth Congress, on the theme "Integrating crime prevention and criminal justice into the wider United Nations agenda to address social and economic challenges and to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and public participation", was held in Doha in April 2015.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-sixth and fortieth to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 36/21, 36/22, 40/32 to 40/37, 41/107, 42/159, 43/99, 44/71, 44/72 and 45/107 to 45/123).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued to consider the question (resolutions 46/152 and 46/153) and recommended that a commission on crime prevention and criminal justice be established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 46/152). The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held its twenty-fifth session from 23 to 27 May 2016.

The General Assembly also considered the question at its forty-seventh to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91, 53/110 to 53/114, 54/125 to 54/131, 55/25, 55/59 to 55/64, 55/255, 56/119 to 56/123, 56/260, 56/261, 57/168 to 57/173, 58/4, 58/135 to 58/140, 59/151 to 59/159, 60/175 to 60/177, 61/179 to 61/182, 62/172 to 62/175, 63/193 to 63/196, 64/177 to 64/181, 64/293, 65/227 to 65/232, 66/177 to 66/182, 67/184 to 67/192, 67/260, 68/185 to 68/195 and 69/191 to

69/199 and decisions 59/523, 60/536, 61/531, 63/536, 65/538, 66/539, 67/540, 68/537 and 69/537).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions and one decision under the item (resolutions 70/174 to 70/180 and decision 70/535).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fifth session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2016/30).

Strengthening the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, within existing reporting obligations, to include in his report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session under the item on crime prevention and criminal justice an analytical section entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption" and to transmit to the Assembly the report of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on its sixth session (resolution 69/199).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, and coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices in respect of all forms of organized crime, including piracy and transnational organized crime committed at sea, cybercrime, the use of new information technologies to abuse and exploit children, as well as identity-related crime, trafficking in cultural property, illicit financial flows, economic, financial and tax crime, trafficking in precious metals and stones, counterfeiting in trademark goods, crimes that affect the environment and illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, direct and indirect trade in oil and refined oil products with organized criminal and terrorist groups, as well as corruption and terrorism. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Office with adequate resources to promote, in an effective manner, efforts towards the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the conferences of the parties to the conventions, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice, in accordance with its mandate. The Assembly reiterated the importance of providing the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme with sufficient, stable and predictable funding for the full implementation of its mandates, and recalled article 32 of the Organized Crime Convention and Assembly resolution 69/197, in which, inter alia, the need for the establishment of a mechanism to review the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto by States parties had been reiterated. It underlined that the review of the implementation of the Convention was an ongoing and gradual process and that it was necessary to explore all options regarding the establishment of a mechanism to assist the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in the review of the implementation of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, welcomed in this regard the convening of an open-ended intergovernmental meeting with a view to analysing such options, and invited Member States to continue the dialogue in this regard. The Assembly urged Member States and relevant international organizations to develop national, subregional, regional and international strategies, as appropriate, and other necessary measures, in cooperation with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, to effectively address transnational organized crime, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the mandates of that programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses (resolution 70/178).

Documents for the seventy-first session:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolutions 69/199 and 70/178);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its sixth session (resolution 69/199).

Strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted the proposed revision of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, and approved the recommendation of the Expert Group on those Rules that the Rules be known as "the Nelson Mandela Rules" (resolution 70/175).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to implement, when appropriate, the Nelson Mandela Rules, bearing in mind their spirit and purpose, and to intensify their efforts to address the challenge of prison overcrowding through appropriate criminal justice reforms, which should include, where appropriate, a review of penal policies and practical measures to reduce pre-trial detention, to enhance the use of non-custodial sanctions and to improve access to legal aid to the extent possible, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in this respect. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses (resolution 70/178).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 70/178).

Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction with the results achieved at the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, including the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted at the high-level segment of the Thirteenth Congress. The Assembly endorsed the Doha Declaration and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to review the implementation of the Doha Declaration under the standing item on its agenda entitled "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice". The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek proposals by Member States on ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Doha Declaration, for consideration and action by the Commission at its twenty-fifth session, welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of Japan to act as host to the Fourteenth Congress, to be held in 2020, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/174).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/174).

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (resolution 64/293).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly urged Member States and other stakeholders mentioned in the Global Plan of Action, and invited the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, within their respective mandates, to continue to contribute to the full and effective implementation of the Global Plan of Action, including by means of strengthening cooperation and improving coordination among themselves in achieving that goal. The Assembly expressed support for the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, reaffirmed its request to the Secretary-General to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and invited Member States to make voluntary contributions to the Office for the purpose of providing assistance to Member States upon request. The Assembly encouraged the Office to cooperate with relevant international organizations outside the United Nations system, to invite such organizations and interested Member States to participate, when appropriate, in the meetings of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and to keep Member States informed of the schedule of and the progress made by the Inter-Agency Coordination Group. In addition, the Assembly invited the Office, in its capacity as coordinator of the Inter-

Agency Coordination Group, and other relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue their activities related to the implementation of relevant international instruments and the Global Plan of Action. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 70/179).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/179).

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly commended the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote, coordinate and carry out more activities within its core mandate, including regional technical cooperation related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa, despite the resource constraints under which it was operating. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core Professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations. The Assembly commended the initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in strengthening its working relationship with the Institute by supporting and involving the Institute in the implementation of a number of activities, including those contained in the revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2013-2017), on strengthening the rule of law and criminal justice systems in Africa, and reiterated the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session with a specific focus on the current and future structural, financial, administrative and operational aspects of the Institute, giving due consideration to intensifying efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate, bearing in mind that the precarious financial situation of the Institute greatly undermined its capacity to deliver services effectively (resolution 70/180).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/180).

Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly called upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to strengthen the provision of technical assistance to Member States, upon request and within its mandate, on effective measures, based on the rule of law, for criminal justice responses addressing the prevention of terrorism, in full conformity with human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Assembly requested the Office, within its mandate, to continue to develop specialized knowledge in the area of countering and preventing terrorism and pertinent thematic areas of relevance to the mandate of the Office and to continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States with regard to criminal justice responses to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as set out in the international legal instruments and as detailed in the relevant United Nations resolutions. The Assembly urged the Office, in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, to continue to strengthen its cooperation with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with international, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements, in the delivery of technical assistance, whenever appropriate. The Assembly expressed its appreciation to Member States that had supported the technical assistance activities of the Office, including through financial contributions, and invited Member States to consider making additional sustainable voluntary financial contributions, as well as providing in-kind support, especially in view of the need for enhanced and effective delivery of technical assistance to assist Member States with the implementation of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 70/177).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/177).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 105)

Summary records	A/C.3/69/SR.5-7, 15, 26, 42, 52 and 54
Report of the Third Committee	A/69/489
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.73
Resolution	69/199

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 106)

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twenty-fourth session: Supplement No. 10 (E/2015/30 and Add.1)
Reports of the Secretary-General:

Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (A/70/90-E/2015/81)

Action against gender-related killing of women and girls (A/70/93)

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons (A/70/94)

Implementation of the mandates of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, with particular reference to the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (A/70/99)

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/70/121)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on its seventh session (A/70/407)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.5-7, 36, 43, 48 and 53
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/490
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolutions	70/174 and 70/177 to 70/180

106. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). The Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to forty-fourth sessions (resolutions 36/132, 37/198, 38/122, 39/143, 40/121, 41/127, 42/113, 43/122 and 44/142). At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly considered the item under the title "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 45/149). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs" (resolutions 46/101 and 47/98). Since its forty-eighth session, the title of the item has been "International drug control" (resolutions 48/112, 49/168, 50/148, 51/64, 52/92 and 53/115).

In 1998, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2, annex), the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution S-20/3, annex) and measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem (resolutions S-20/4 A to E). The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at its forty-second session, decided to submit a report to the Assembly in 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session (Commission resolution 42/11).

At its fifty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (resolution 54/132, annex).

The General Assembly also considered the item from its fifty-fifth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 55/65, 56/124, 57/174, 58/141, 59/160 to 59/163, 60/178, 60/179, 61/183, 62/176, 63/197, 64/182, 65/227, 65/233, 66/183, 67/193, 68/196, 68/197, 69/200 and 69/201 and decision 69/538).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem (resolution 64/182).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene, early in 2016, a special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem, and also decided that the special session would review the progress in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements and challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments (resolution 67/193).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the special session would be convened following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and that the Commission, as the central policymaking body within the United Nations system dealing with drug-related matters, would lead the process by addressing all organizational and substantive matters in an open-ended manner (resolution 69/200).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted one decision under the item (decision 70/536).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that the special session of the Assembly on the world drug problem would be convened from 19 to 21 April 2016 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, following the fifty-ninth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in March 2016. The Assembly also decided that the Commission, as the entity leading the preparations for the special session, would address in an open-ended manner, supported and guided by the President of the General Assembly, the organizational arrangements, including chairing arrangements, speakers and participation, for the round tables to be held during the special session, while considering the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, in line with Assembly resolutions 67/193 and 69/201. The Assembly requested the Commission to report to the Assembly at its special session on the preparations undertaken for the session, through the Chair of the Board tasked by the Commission with the preparations for the special session and established by its decision 57/2. It also requested the Commission to produce a short, substantive, concise and action-oriented document comprising a set of operational recommendations, based upon the review of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, including an assessment of the achievements as well as ways to address long-standing and emerging challenges in countering the world drug problem, within the framework of the three international drug control conventions and other relevant United Nations instruments, and decided that the document, to be recommended for adoption at the plenary of the special session should, inter alia, address measures to reach an effective balance between supply and demand reduction and address the key causes and consequences of the world drug problem, including those in the health, social, human rights, economic, justice and security fields, in line with the principles of common and shared responsibility (resolution 70/181).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon Member States to engage in effective cooperation and practical action aimed at addressing the world drug problem on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility. It underlined the need for Member States to cooperate closely with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization, the International Narcotics Control Board and other international and regional organizations, as well as the scientific community, including academia, in contributing to the scientific assessment of drug demand and supply reduction policies, drug markets and drug-related crime. The Assembly requested the Office to continue to collaborate with relevant intergovernmental, international and regional organizations involved in addressing the world drug problem, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and scientific standards and to maximize the benefits from their unique comparative advantage, and to continue to provide technical assistance to Member States so as to enhance capacity in countering the world drug problem. It also requested all Member States to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the Office by widening its donor base, as appropriate, and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand, improve and strengthen, within its mandates, its operational and technical cooperation activities, including with the view to assisting Member States with the full implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, as well as with the full implementation of relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to continue to report, within existing reporting obligations, on the financial situation of the Office and to continue to ensure that the Office has sufficient resources to carry out its mandates fully and effectively, and to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of resolution 70/182, properly taking into account the outcome of the special session (resolution 70/182).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (resolution 70/182).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 107)

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem (A/70/98)

Summary records	A/C.3/70/SR.5-7, 36, 43 and 55
Report of the Third Committee	A/70/491
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolution	70/182

107. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members (resolution 3034 (XXVII)).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-first session, biennially from its thirty-second to forty-eighth sessions and annually thereafter, changing its title from "Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes" to "Measures to eliminate international terrorism" at its forty-sixth session (resolutions 31/102, 32/147, 34/145, 36/109, 38/130, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29, 46/51, 49/60, 50/53, 51/210, 52/164, 52/165, 53/108, 54/109, 54/110, 55/158, 56/88, 57/27, 58/81, 59/46, 59/290, 60/43, 61/40, 62/71, 63/129, 64/118, 65/34, 66/105, 67/99, 68/119 and 69/127 and decision 48/411).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly approved the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (resolution 49/60).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration (resolution 50/53).

At its fifty-first session, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism (resolution 51/210). Through the work of the Committee, the Assembly has so far adopted three counter-terrorism instruments.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to recommend that the Sixth Committee, at the seventy-first session of the Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalizing the process on the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism as well as discussions on the item included in its agenda by resolution 54/110 concerning the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations (resolution 70/120).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/53).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 108)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/70/211
Summary records	A/C.6/70/SR.1-5, 27 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/70/513
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.75
Resolution	70/120

I. Organizational, administrative and other matters

108. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rules 13 (a) and 48 of the rules of procedure, and to resolution 51/241.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 70/508).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/71/1).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 109)

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/70/1)

Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.13 and 32
Decision	70/508

109. Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund

The Peacebuilding Fund was established by the General Assembly on 20 December 2005 as a multi-year standing peacebuilding fund for post-conflict peacebuilding, funded by voluntary contributions (resolution 60/180). Since 2007, the Secretary-General has submitted an annual report on the activities of the Fund, pursuant to a request from the Assembly (resolution 60/287). The latest report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015, during which the Fund allocated $77.9 million to 14 countries. Donors contributed $53.5 million in 2015, with contributions made by 20 Member States. The report provides a summary of Fund decisions concerning individual countries and the management of the overall portfolio. More importantly, this report in particular informs and updates Member States on the value of the Peacebuilding Fund to peacebuilding efforts of the United Nations. The year 2015 was dominated by the publication of key reviews of the role of the United Nations in making and sustaining peace, namely, the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations, the review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture and the high-level review of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which validated the Fund's role in incentivizing a system-wide, politically engaged response and in promoting coherence in crisis settings.

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General on the Peacebuilding Fund (resolutions 60/287 and 63/282).

References for the sixtieth session (agenda items 46 and 120)

Report of the Secretary-General on the arrangements for establishing the Peacebuilding Fund (A/60/984)

Draft resolution	A/60/L.63 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/60/PV.99
Resolution	60/287

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 101)

Report of the Secretary-General on the arrangements for the revision of the terms of reference for the Peacebuilding Fund (A/63/818)

Draft resolution	A/63/L.72 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.25 and 90
Resolution	63/282

110. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter and rule 49 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly provide that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Council and shall similarly notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General without discussion (decision 70/511).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/71/300).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 111)

Note by the Secretary-General	A/70/300
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.51
Decision	70/511

111. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[5] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. In accordance with rule 142 of the rules of procedure, the Assembly elects each year five non-permanent members of the Council. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asia-Pacific States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

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[5] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 70/403). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 15 Member States:

Angola,* China, Egypt,** France, Japan,** Malaysia,* New Zealand,* Russian Federation, Senegal,** Spain,* Ukraine,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay** and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

Also at its seventieth session, pursuant to resolution 68/307, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Angola, Malaysia, New Zealand, Spain and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Egypt, Japan, Senegal, Ukraine and Uruguay.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 112 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.33
Decision	70/403

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[6] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. Under rule 145 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall elect each year 18 members of the Economic and Social Council. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen members from African States;

(b) Eleven members from Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Ten members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Thirteen members from Western European and other States;

(e) Six members from Eastern European States.

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[6] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Council and also elected Ireland to replace Austria, which relinquished its seat (decision 70/404). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Afghanistan,*** Algeria,*** Antigua and Barbuda,* Argentina,** Australia,*** Bangladesh,* Belgium,*** Botswana,* Brazil,** Burkina Faso,** Chile,*** China,* Congo,* Democratic Republic of the Congo,* Czech Republic,*** Estonia,** Finland,* France,** Georgia,* Germany,** Ghana,** Greece,** Guatemala,* Guyana,*** Honduras,** India,** Iraq,*** Ireland,** Italy,*** Japan,** Kazakhstan,* Lebanon,*** Mauritania,** Nigeria,*** Pakistan,** Panama,* Peru,*** Portugal,** Republic of Korea,* Republic of Moldova,*** Russian Federation,* Rwanda,*** Serbia,* Somalia,*** South Africa,*** Sweden,* Switzerland,* Togo,* Trinidad and Tobago,** Uganda,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,*** Viet Nam*** and Zimbabwe.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

Also at its seventieth session, pursuant to resolution 68/307, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Botswana, China, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Finland, Georgia, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Panama, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Estonia, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, India, Ireland, Japan, Mauritania, Pakistan, Portugal, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 112 (b))

Letter dated 7 October 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/70/426)

Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.37 and 50
Decision	70/404

112. Appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

In accordance with Article 97 of the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Rule 141 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly stipulates that, when the Council has submitted its recommendation on the appointment of the Secretary-General, the

Assembly shall consider the recommendation and vote upon it by secret ballot in private meeting. In practice, however, the Assembly has never held a private meeting, and since the twenty-sixth session, in 1971, it has not taken a vote by secret ballot; the resolution on the appointment of the present Secretary-General (resolution 61/3) was adopted by acclamation.

The following persons served as Secretary-General in the past:

Mr. Trygve Lie	1 February 1946-10 April 1953
Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld	11 April 1953-17 September 1961
U Thant	3 November 1961-31 December 1971
Mr. Kurt Waldheim	1 January 1972-31 December 1981
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar	1 January 1982-31 December 1991
Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali	1 January 1992-31 December 1996
Mr. Kofi Annan	1 January 1997-31 December 2006

At its sixty-first session, in 2006, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Ban Ki-moon Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2007 and ending on 31 December 2011 (resolution 61/3). At its sixty-fifth session in 2011, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Ban for a second term of office beginning on 1 January 2012 and ending on 31 December 2016 (resolution 65/282).

References for the sixty-fifth session (agenda item 163)

Draft resolution	A/65/L.80
Plenary meeting	A/65/PV.101
Resolution	65/282

113. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex), the Committee consisted of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

(a) Nine seats for African States;

(b) Seven seats for Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Seven seats for Western European and other States;

(e) Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination to fill vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of seven members (decision 70/414). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 31 States:

Argentina,*** Armenia,** Belarus,** Benin,* Brazil,** Burkina Faso,** Cameroon,** China,* Cuba,** Equatorial Guinea,** Ethiopia,* France,*** Haiti,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Iraq,** Italy,** Japan,* Morocco,* Namibia,** Pakistan,** Peru,*** Portugal,** Republic of Korea,* Russian Federation,*** Saudi Arabia,** Ukraine,** United Republic of Tanzania,*** United States of America,** Uruguay,** Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)** and Zimbabwe.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly still needs to fill the three remaining seats on the Committee.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Benin, China, Ethiopia, Haiti, Japan, Morocco and Republic of Korea.[7]

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 113 (a))

Note by the Secretary-General: election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (A/70/355 and Add.1)

Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.42 and 71
Decision	70/414

(b) Election of the members of the International Law Commission

In accordance with its statute (resolution 174 (II), annex), as amended by resolutions 1103 (XI), 1647 (XVI) and 36/39, the International Law Commission (see also item 78) consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The members of the Commission are elected by the General Assembly for a term of five years from a list of candidates nominated by Governments of Member States prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with the procedure prescribed in relevant provisions of the statute of the Commission. Under the terms of the statute, the electors shall bear in mind that the persons to be elected should individually possess the qualifications required and that in the Commission as a whole representation of the main forms of civilization and of the principal legal systems of the world should be assured.

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[7] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

In paragraph 3 of resolution 36/39, the General Assembly decided that the 34 members of the International Law Commission should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Eight nationals from African States;

(b) Seven nationals from Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Three nationals from Eastern European States;

(d) Six nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European and other States;

(f) One national from African States or Eastern European States in rotation;

(g) One national from Asia-Pacific States or Latin American States in rotation.

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly elected the following persons members of the Commission for a term of office expiring on 31 December 2016:

Mr. Mohammed Bello Adoke (Nigeria), Mr. Ali Mohsen Fetais Al-Marri (Qatar), Mr. Lucius C. Caflisch (Switzerland), Mr. Enrique J. A. Candioti (Argentina), Mr. Pedro Comissário Afonso (Mozambique), Mr. Abdelrazeg El-Murtadi Suleiman Gouider (Libya), Ms. Concepción Escobar Hernández (Spain), Mr. Mathias Forteau (France), Mr. Kirill Gevorgian (Russian Federation), Mr. Juan Manuel Gómez-Robledo (Mexico), Mr. Hussein A. Hassouna (Egypt), Mr. Mahmoud D. Hmoud (Jordan), Mr. Huang Huikang (China), Ms. Marie G. Jacobsson (Sweden), Mr. Maurice Kamto (Cameroon), Mr. Kriangsak Kittichaisaree (Thailand), Mr. Ahmed Laraba (Algeria), Mr. Donald M. McRae (Canada), Mr. Shinya Murase (Japan), Mr. Sean D. Murphy (United States of America), Mr. Bernd H. Niehaus (Costa Rica), Mr. Georg Nolte (Germany), Mr. Ki Gab Park (Republic of Korea), Mr. Chris M. Peter (United Republic of Tanzania), Mr. Ernest Petrič (Slovenia), Mr. Gilberto Vergne Saboia (Brazil), Mr. Narinder Singh (India), Mr. Pavel Šturma (Czech Republic), Mr. Dire D. Tladi (South Africa), Mr. Eduardo Valencia-Ospina (Colombia), Mr. Stephen C. Vasciannie (Jamaica), Mr. S. Amos Wako (Kenya), Mr. Nugroho Wisnumurti (Indonesia) and Mr. Michael Wood (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (decision 66/413).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly will have to elect the 34 members of the International Law Commission. As stipulated in the statute, members of the Commission are eligible for immediate re-election. The rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (f) above was allocated to a national of an African State at the election held in 2011; accordingly, the seat will at the forthcoming election be allocated to a national of an Eastern European State. The rotational seat referred to in subparagraph (g) was allocated to a national of an Asia-Pacific State at that election; accordingly, the seat will be allocated to a national of a Latin American State.

The General Assembly will therefore have to elect:

(a) Eight nationals from African States;

(b) Seven nationals from Asia-Pacific States;

(c) Four nationals from Eastern European States;

(d) Seven nationals from Latin American States;

(e) Eight nationals from Western European and other States.

Documents for the seventy-first session:

Notes by the Secretary-General:

(a) List of candidates nominated by the Governments of Member States, as well as information on the conduct of the election;

(b) Curricula vitae of candidates submitted by the nominating Governments.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 114 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/66/88 and Add.1-3 and A/66/514
Curricula vitae	A/66/90 and Add.1 and 2
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.59
Decision	66/413

(c) Election of five members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission

At its sixtieth session, in 2005, the General Assembly decided, acting concurrently with the Security Council, in accordance with Articles 7, 22 and 29 of the Charter of the United Nations, to establish the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body that would have a standing Organizational Committee, responsible for developing its own rules of procedure and working methods, and comprising:

(a) Seven members of the Security Council, including permanent members, selected according to rules and procedures decided by the Council;

(b) Seven members of the Economic and Social Council, elected from regional groups according to rules and procedures decided by the Council, giving due consideration to those countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery;

(c) Five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund, that were not among those selected in (a) or (b) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(d) Five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions that were not among those selected in (a), (b) or (c) above, selected by and from among the 10 top providers, giving due consideration to the size of their contributions;

(e) Giving due consideration to representation from all regional groups in the overall composition of the Committee and to representation from countries that had experienced post-conflict recovery, seven additional members would be elected according to rules and procedures decided by the General Assembly;

and decided that members of the Committee would serve for renewable terms of two years, as applicable, and that the arrangements set out in the resolution would be reviewed five years after its adoption (resolution 60/180).

At the resumed sixtieth session, in 2006, the following elections/selections took place, in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005):

(a) The Security Council selected China, Denmark, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America as members of the Committee;

(b) The Economic and Social Council elected Angola, Belgium, Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Poland and Sri Lanka as members;

(c) Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Norway were selected as the five top providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund;

(d) Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Nigeria and Pakistan were selected as the five top providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

At its resumed sixtieth session, in May 2006, the General Assembly, noting the following distribution of seats for 2006 among the five regional groups in the Organizational Committee that had resulted from elections and/or selections that had taken place so far: (a) five members from African States; (b) seven members from Asia-Pacific States; (c) two members from Eastern European States; (d) one member from Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) nine members from Western European and other States, decided that the seven seats for election by the Assembly for membership in the Committee for 2006 would be distributed among the five regional groups as follows: (a) two seats for African States; (b) one seat for Asia-Pacific States; (c) one seat for Eastern European States; (d) three seats for Latin American and Caribbean States; and (e) no seats for Western European and other States; and also decided that the term of membership should be staggered, and that two members from different regional groups, to be drawn by lots in the first election, should serve for an initial period of one year; that each of the five regional groups should have no less than three seats in the overall composition of the Committee; that the elections to be held by the Assembly in 2006 would set no precedent for future elections and that the distribution of seats as set out above would be reviewed annually, on the basis of changes in the membership in other categories established in paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) (resolution 60/261).

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the election to be held during the sixty-third session, the term of office of the members of the Assembly on the Organizational Committee should begin on 1 January instead of 23 June; and invited other bodies with members on the Organizational Committee that had not yet done so to adjust the term of office of their respective members so that the term of office of all members of the Organizational Committee could start on 1 January (resolution 63/145).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly, pursuant to its resolutions 60/180 and 63/145, elected El Salvador and Montenegro as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for a two-year term of office, beginning on 1 January 2016, to fill the vacancies occurring on the expiration of the terms of office of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Guatemala (decision 70/416).

Pursuant to paragraph 4 (a) to (d) of resolution 60/180, 24 States had already been elected and/or selected as members of the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission: Angola, China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), selected by the Security Council; Brazil, Georgia, Italy, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, South Africa and Trinidad and Tobago, elected by the Economic and Social Council; Canada, Germany, Japan, Netherlands and Sweden, selected by and from among the top 10 providers of assessed contributions to United Nations budgets and of voluntary contributions to United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, including a standing peacebuilding fund; and Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria and Pakistan, selected by and from among the top 10 providers of military personnel and civilian police to United Nations missions.

As a result, the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission is composed of the following 31 Member States:

Angola,** Bangladesh,** Brazil,** Canada,** China,* Colombia,** Egypt,** El Salvador,*** Ethiopia,** France,* Georgia,** Germany,** India,** Italy,** Japan,** Kazakhstan,** Kenya,** Malaysia,** Montenegro,*** Morocco,** Netherlands,** Nigeria,** Pakistan,** Republic of Korea,** Russian Federation,* South Africa,** Sweden,** Trinidad and Tobago,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America* and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).**

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* Permanent member of the Security Council.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats occupied by the following countries whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2016: Colombia, Egypt, Kenya, Malaysia and Morocco.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 113 (d))

Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Decision	70/416

(d) Election of fourteen members of the Human Rights Council

At its resumed sixtieth session, in March 2006, the General Assembly decided to establish the Human Rights Council, based in Geneva, in replacement of the Commission on Human Rights, as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; decided also that the Council would consist of 47 Member States, which would be elected directly and individually by secret ballot by the majority of the members of the Assembly; that the membership would be based on equitable geographical distribution, and seats would be distributed as follows among regional groups: (a) African States, 13; (b) Asia-Pacific States, 13; (c) Eastern European States, 6; (d) Latin American and Caribbean States, 8; and (e) Western European and other States, 7; and that the members of the Council would serve for a period of three years and would not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms; and decided further that the terms of membership would be staggered, and such decision would be taken for the first election by the drawing of lots, taking into consideration equitable geographical distribution (resolution 60/251).

At its resumed sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that, from 2013, the Human Rights Council would start its yearly membership cycle on 1 January and that, as a transitional measure, the period of office of members of the Human Rights Council ending in June 2012, June 2013 and June 2014 would exceptionally be extended until the end of the respective calendar year (resolution 65/281).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly elected the following 18 members for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2016: Belgium, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Germany, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Panama, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (decision 70/413).

As of 1 January 2016, the Council is composed of the following members:[8]

Albania,** Algeria,* Bangladesh,** Belgium,*** Bolivia (Plurinational State of),** Botswana,** Burundi,*** China,* Congo,** Côte d'Ivoire,*** Cuba,* Ecuador,*** El Salvador,** Ethiopia,*** France,* Georgia,*** Germany,*** Ghana,** India,** Indonesia,** Kenya,*** Kyrgyzstan,*** Latvia,** Maldives,* Mexico,* Mongolia,*** Morocco,* Namibia,* Netherlands,** Nigeria,** Panama,*** Paraguay,** Philippines,*** Portugal,** Qatar,** Republic of Korea,*** Russian Federation,* Saudi Arabia,* Slovenia,*** South Africa,* Switzerland,*** the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,* Togo,*** United Arab Emirates,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)*** and Viet Nam.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the 14 seats occupied by the countries whose term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 113 (e))

Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.42
Decision	70/413

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[8] Botswana, Congo, India and Indonesia are currently serving a second consecutive term. Pursuant to resolution 60/251, the members of the Human Rights Council shall not be eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms.

114. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I) A), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee can be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly appointed six members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 70/407 A and B). At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Takeshi Akamatsu (Japan),* Pavel Chernikov (Russian Federation),** Ihor Humennyi (Ukraine),*** Conrod Hunte (Antigua and Barbuda),*** Ali A. Kurer (Libya),** Dietrich Lingenthal (Germany),** Fernando de Oliveira Sena (Brazil),** Eihab Omaish (Jordan),*** Carmel Power (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),* Carlos Ruiz Massieu (Mexico),* Babou Sene (Senegal),*** Tesfa Alem Seyoum (Eritrea),*** David Traystman (United States of America),** Devesh Uttam (India),* Catherine Vendat (France)* and Ye Xuenong (China).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akamatsu, Ms. Power, Mr. Ruiz Massieu, Mr. Uttam, Ms. Vendat and Mr. Ye.

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/71/101/Rev.1).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 114 (a))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/70/101 and Add.1 and A/C.5/70/5
Summary records	A/C.5/70/SR.13 and 32
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/70/539 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.52 and 90
Decisions	70/407 A and B

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I) A), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 134, on the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee can be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Committee (decisions 70/408 A and B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Syed Yawar Ali (Pakistan),*** Jean Pierre Diawara (Guinea),* Jasminka Dinić (Croatia),*** Gordon Eckersley (Australia),* Mohamed A. Elshakshuki (Libya),* Edward Faris (United States of America),*** Fu Daopeng (China),** Bernardo Greiver (Uruguay),* Simon Hough (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Nikolay Lozinskiy (Russian Federation),** Toshiro Ozawa (Japan),*** Pedro Luis Pedroso Cuesta (Cuba),* Tõnis Saar (Estonia),*** Henrique da Silveira Sardinha Pinto (Brazil),** Thomas Schlesinger (Austria),** Ugo Sessi (Italy),* Josiel Motumisi Tawana (South Africa)*** and Seongmee Yoon (Republic of Korea).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Diawara, Mr. Eckersley, Mr. Elshakshuki, Mr. Greiver, Mr. Pedroso Cuesta and Mr. Sessi.

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/71/102/Rev.1).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 114 (b))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/70/102 and Add.1 and A/C.5/70/6
Summary records	A/C.5/70/SR.13 and 35
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/70/540 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.52 and 95
Decisions	70/408 A and B

(c) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly confirmed the reappointment by the Secretary-General of six members of the Investments Committee as regular members for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2016 (decision 70/415). The current members of the Committee, whose terms of office expire on 31 December 2016, are the following:[9]

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[9] The Investments Committee currently has one remaining vacancy beginning on 1 January 2016, the election for which was postponed to a later date.

Masakazu Arikawa (Japan), Madhav Dhar (India), Simon Jiang (China), Achim Kassow (Germany), Nemir A. Kirdar (Iraq), Michael S. Klein (United States of America), Linah K. Mohohlo (Botswana) and Gumersindo Oliveros (Spain).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of nine persons to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Arikawa, Mr. Dhar, Mr. Jiang, Mr. Kassow, Mr. Kirdar, Mr. Klein, Ms. Mohohlo and Mr. Oliveros, as well as one appointment that was postponed from the seventieth session.

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/71/103).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 114 (c))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/70/103 and A/C.5/70/8
Summary record	A/C.5/70/SR.19
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/70/597
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.75
Decision	70/415

(d) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom 2, designated Chair and Vice-Chair, serve full-time.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly appointed five members of the International Civil Service Commission for a four-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2015 (decision 69/410). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Kingston Papie Rhodes (Sierra Leone)*** (Chair), Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany)** (Vice-Chair), Marie-Françoise Bechtel (France),*** Emmanuel Oti Boateng (Ghana),*** Larbi Djacta (Algeria),* Minoru Endo (Japan),** Carleen Gardner (Jamaica),*** Sergei V. Garmonin (Russian Federation),* Luis Mariano Hermosillo Sosa (Mexico),** Aldo Mantovani (Italy),** Mohamed Mijarul Quayes (Bangladesh),* Curtis Smith (United States of America),** Wang Xiaochu (China),* Eugeniusz Wyzner (Poland)*** and El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).*

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Djacta, Mr. Garmonin, Mr. Quayes, Mr. Wang and Mr. Zahid.

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/71/104).

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 113 (d))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/69/104 and A/C.5/69/8 and Add.1
Summary record	A/C.5/69/SR.11
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/69/567
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.55
Decision	69/410

(e) Appointment of members of the Independent Audit Advisory Committee

The Independent Audit Advisory Committee, established by the General Assembly on 23 December 2005 (resolution 60/248, sect. XIII), advises the Assembly on issues it considers appropriate concerning the scope, content and outcome of the work of audit entities and assists the Assembly in discharging its oversight responsibilities. In its resolution 61/275, the Assembly approved the terms of reference for the Committee and decided that it should comprise five members, to be elected by the Assembly. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Advisory Committee are contained in the annex to the same resolution.

In order to facilitate the election of members of the Committee, the names of the candidates and other relevant information should be submitted to the Secretary-General. It is the understanding of the Secretary-General that regional groups are encouraged to present at least two candidates for election to the Committee and that each regional group will be entitled to one seat on the Committee (see A/C.5/61/SR.58).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly appointed two members for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2015 (decision 69/411). At present, the Committee is composed of the following five members:

Patricia Arriagada (Chile),* Natalia A. Bocharova (Russian Federation),* J. Christopher Mihm (United States of America),** Maria Gracia Pulido-Tan (Philippines)* and Richard Quartei Quartey (Ghana).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Ms. Arriagada, Ms. Bocharova and Ms. Pulido-Tan.

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/71/105).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 113 (e))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/69/105 and A/C.5/69/9
Summary record	A/C.5/69/SR.11
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/69/568
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.55
Decision	69/411

(f) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), deals with the administration of pension matters insofar as they relate to the United Nations. It consists of four members and four alternate members elected by the Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General and four members and two alternate members elected by the participants.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly appointed eight members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee (decision 67/411).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed one member, as a result of the resignation of Gerhard Kuntzle (Germany), to fill the remainder of the term of office of Mr. Kuntzle, beginning on the date of adoption of the decision by the Assembly (decision 68/422). At present, the members and alternate members elected by the Assembly, whose terms of office will expire on 31 December 2016, are the following:

Dmitry S. Chumakov (Russian Federation), Valeria María González Posse (Argentina), Hitoshi Kozaki (Japan), Lovemore Mazemo (Zimbabwe), Philip Richard Okanda Owade (Kenya), Md. Mustafizur Rahman (Bangladesh), Thomas A. Repasch (United States of America) and Jörg Stosberg (Germany).

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly will need to elect four members and four alternate members of the Committee.

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General (A/71/106).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 111 (e))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/67/105/Rev.1 and A/C.5/67/8
Summary record	A/C.5/67/SR.13
Report of the Fifth Committee	A/67/563
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.40
Decision	67/411

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 116 (j))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/68/940
Plenary meeting	A/68/PV.104
Decision	68/422

(g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of four members of the Committee on Conferences for a term of office beginning on 1 January 2016 and ending on 31 December 2018 (decision 70/406).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 17 States:

Austria,* Bahrain,** Central African Republic,** France,** Ghana,*** Hungary,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Jamaica,* Japan,* Liberia,*** Mauritania,* Namibia,** Paraguay,** Qatar,* Russian Federation,** United Republic of Tanzania* and United States of America.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2018.

At its seventy-first session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Austria, Jamaica, Japan, Mauritania, Qatar, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, retiring members of the Committee are eligible for reappointment.

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 114 (e))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/70/107
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.50 and 82
Decision	70/406

(h) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Joint Inspection Unit", the General Assembly decided that, beginning on 1 January 2008, the President of the General Assembly, when drawing up a list of countries that would be requested to propose candidates, would invite Member States also to submit the names of the countries and their respective candidates simultaneously (resolution 61/238, sect. II).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly appointed Jorge Flores Callejas as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2012 and expiring on 31 December 2016 and appointed Sukai Prom-Jackson (Gambia), Jean Wesley Cazeau (Haiti), A. Gopinathan (India), Gennady Tarasov (Russian Federation) and George Bartsiotas (United States of America) as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2013 and expiring on 31 December 2017 (decisions 66/417 A and B).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed Rajab Sukayri (Jordan) as a member of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning on 1 January 2015 and expiring on 31 December 2019, in order to fill a vacancy arising from among the Asia-Pacific States.

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly appointed Aicha Afifi (Morocco), Petru Dumitriu (Romania), Jeremiah Kramer (Canada) and Gönke Roscher (Germany) as members of the Joint Inspection Unit for a five-year term of office beginning 1 January 2016 and expiring 31 December 2020, in order to fill vacancies arising from among the African States, Eastern European States and Western European and Other States (decision 69/419).

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Aicha Afifi (Morocco),**** George Bartsiotas (United States of America),** Jean Wesley Cazeau (Haiti),** Petru Dumitriu (Romania),**** Jorge Flores Callejas (Honduras),* A. Gopinathan (India),** Sukai Prom-Jackson (Gambia),** Jeremiah Kramer (Canada),**** Gönke Roscher (Germany),**** Rajab M. Sukayri (Jordan),*** Gennady Tarasov (Russian Federation).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 2017.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2019.
**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2020.

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (g))

Notes by the Secretary-General	A/66/106 and Add.1 and A/66/509 and Corr.1
Notes by the President of the General Assembly	A/66/621 and A/66/864
Plenary meetings	A/66/PV.47, 63, 92 and 122
Decisions	66/417 A and B

References for the sixty-eighth session (agenda item 116 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/68/107
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/68/898
Plenary meetings	A/68/PV.60 and 90

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 113 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/69/106
Note by the President of the General Assembly	A/69/881
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.55, 80 and 89
Decision	69/419

(i) Appointment of members of the Board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a 10-member board of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, consisting of 2 members from each United Nations regional group; decided to nominate, no later than 31 January 2013, the members of the board for an initial two-year term; and requested the secretariat of the 10-Year Framework to elaborate a proposal on the duration of the subsequent terms, to be considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session (resolution 67/203).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the duration of subsequent terms for members of the Board of the 10 Year Framework would continue to be two years, starting on 16 September of every second year, and that the United Nations regional groups could renominate one of their existing two members of the Board for one consecutive term, while ensuring that no Member State would be eligible to serve more than two consecutive terms and taking into account the importance of ensuring continuity and rotation in the work of the Board (resolution 69/214).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the membership of the Board, as nominated by the five regional groups of the United Nations in the annex to its decision, namely, Albania, Argentina, Germany, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Romania and Turkey, and decided that the members of the board would serve until 15 September 2017 (decision 70/411).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 20 (a))

Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.58
Decision	70/411

(j) Confirmation of the appointment of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly established the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), combining in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)). The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his or her appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly, for a term of four years.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of Helen Clark as Administrator of UNDP for a four-year term of office beginning on 20 April 2013 and ending on 19 April 2017 (decision 67/418).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 111 (g))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/67/808
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.73
Decision	67/418

(k) Confirmation of the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its nineteenth session, in 1964, the General Assembly established the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as an organ of the Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). In accordance with section II, paragraph 27, of that resolution, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and his or her appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly.

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of Mukhisa Kituyi as Secretary-General of UNCTAD for a term of office of four years beginning on 1 September 2013 and ending on 31 August 2017 (decision 67/419).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General.

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 111 (h))

Note by the Secretary-General	A/67/862
Plenary meeting	A/67/PV.84
Decision	67/419

(l) Appointment of the judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal

At its sixty-third session, on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council, the General Assembly appointed the following persons as judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal for a term of office beginning on 1 July 2009: Mr. Thomas Laker (Germany, full-time, Geneva), Mr. Vinod Boolell (Mauritius, full-time, Nairobi) and Ms. Coral Shaw (New Zealand, half-time) for a seven-year term of office; and Ms. Memooda Ebrahim-Carstens (Botswana, full-time, New York) and Mr. Goolam Hoosen Kader Meeran (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, half-time) for a three-year term of office. The Assembly also appointed the ad litem judges of the Dispute Tribunal for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2009 and decided that the three ad litem judges would remain eligible for appointment as either full-time or half-time judges of the Tribunal in accordance with its statute once they had completed their one-year term (decision 63/417 A and B).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council, appointed the following persons as judges of the Tribunal for a seven-year term of office beginning on 1 July 2012: Ms. Memooda Ebrahim-Carstens (Botswana, full-time, New York); and Mr. Goolam Hoosen Kader Meeran (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, half-time) (decision 66/422).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Internal Justice Council, appointed the following persons as judges of the United Nations Dispute Tribunal for terms of office beginning on 1 July 2016 and ending on 30 June 2023: Ms. Teresa Maria da Silva Bravo (Portugal, full-time, Geneva), Ms. Agnieszka Klonowiecka-Milart (Poland, full-time, Nairobi) and Mr. Alexander Hunter (United States of America, half-time) (decision 70/417).

At present, the United Nations Dispute Tribunal is composed of the following eight members:

Mr. Vinod Boolell (Mauritius, full-time, Nairobi),* Ms. Memooda Ebrahim-Carstens (Botswana, full-time, New York),** Mr. Alexander Hunter (United States of America, half-time),*** Ms. Agnieszka Klonowiecka-Milart (Poland, full-time, Nairobi),*** Mr. Thomas Laker (Germany, full-time, Geneva),* Mr. Goolam Hoosen Kader Meeran (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, half-time),** Ms. Teresa Maria da Silva Bravo (Portugal, full-time, Geneva)*** and Ms. Coral Shaw (New Zealand, half-time).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 2016.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 2019.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2023.

References for the sixty-third session (agenda item 105 (k))

Report of the Internal Justice Council	A/63/489 and Add.1 (also relates to item 105 (l))
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/63/700 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/63/PV.76 and 78
Decisions	63/417 A and B

References for the sixty-sixth session (agenda item 115 (i))

Report of the Internal Justice Council	A/66/664 and Add.1
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/66/682/Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/66/PV.105
Decision	66/422

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 114 (g))

Report of the Internal Justice Council	A/70/190
Memorandum by the Secretary-General	A/70/538
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.57
Decision	70/417

115. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting is required for the admission of new Members.

As at 15 June 2016, no documents had been circulated under this item.

A list of the Member States, which now number 193, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, is available on the United Nations website (www.un.org).

116. Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

At its fifty-third session, in 1998, the General Assembly decided to designate its fifty-fifth session "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and to convene as part of that Assembly a Millennium Summit of the United Nations for a limited number of days (resolution 53/202).

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration (resolution 55/2).

The item entitled "Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly at the request of Algeria, Finland, Namibia, Poland, Singapore and Venezuela (A/55/235).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-seventh to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 57/144, 57/145, 58/3, 58/16, 58/291, 59/27, 59/57, 59/145, 59/291, 59/314, 60/265, 60/283, 61/16, 61/244 to 61/246, 62/214, 62/270, 62/277, 62/278, 63/23, 63/142, 63/235, 63/281, 64/1, 64/184, 64/289 to 64/291, 64/299, 65/1, 65/7, 65/238, 65/281, 65/277, 65/285, 66/2, 66/290, 67/107, 68/1, 68/6, 68/271, 68/275, 68/300, 69/108, 69/244, 69/269 and 69/315 and decisions 61/562, 69/550, 69/555 and 69/557).

At its sixty-fourth session, the General Assembly established, as a composite entity, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (resolution 64/289).

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals" (resolution 65/1) (also relates to item 13).

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The outcome document contains the decision by the Heads of State and Government that the final phase of the intergovernmental work would culminate in a summit at the level of Heads of State and Government in September 2015 for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda (resolution 68/6) (also relates to item 13).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly, pursuant to resolution 69/244, held the summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda from 25 to 27 September 2015.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, based on a set of universal and transformative goals and targets known collectively as the Sustainable Development Goals, to build on the Millennium Development Goals and address the post-2015 development challenges. In the resolution, Heads of State and Government and High Representatives declared that all countries and stakeholders would act in collaborative partnership to implement the plan, and resolved by 2030 to end poverty and hunger, to protect the planet from degradation, to ensure that all human beings could enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives, to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which were free from fear and violence and to mobilize the means required to implement the 2030 Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development (resolution 70/1) (also relates to item 13).

Document for the seventy-first session: Progress report of the Secretary-General on the Sustainable Development Goals (resolution 70/1).

United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize

At its sixty-eighth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela Prize, which is honorary in nature, as a tribute to the outstanding achievements and contributions of individuals to the purposes and principles of the United Nations (resolution 68/275).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Prize (resolution 69/269, annex).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 116)

Report of the Secretary-General on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level (A/70/684)

Note by the Secretariat on programme budget implications of draft resolution A/70/L.1 entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (A/70/391)

Letter dated 16 September 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Libya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting reservations of Libya on the outcome document entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (A/70/372)

Letter dated 23 September 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting observations and reservations of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the outcome document entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (A/70/399)

Letter dated 18 September 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General transmitting reservations of Yemen on the outcome document entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (A/70/402)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.1 (also relates to item 15)
Draft decision	A/70/L.34
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.4-12 (joint debates on items 15 and 116)
Resolution	70/1 (also relates to item 15)

117. Commemoration of the abolition of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade

This item was included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Saint Lucia (A/61/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to designate 25 March 2007 as the International Day for the Commemoration of the Two-hundredth Anniversary of the Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade (resolution 61/19).

At its sixty-second session, the General Assembly designated 25 March as the annual International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, beginning in 2008, and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to establish a programme of educational outreach on the subject (resolution 62/122).

The General Assembly considered the item at its sixty-third to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 63/5, 64/15, 65/239, 66/114, 67/108, 68/7 and 69/19).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the erection of the *Ark of Return*, at a place of prominence at United Nations Headquarters, as the permanent memorial to honour the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade in acknowledgement of the tragedy and in consideration of the legacy of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade; recalled the establishment of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial; and requested the United Nations Office for Partnerships, through the Secretary-General, to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the status of the Trust Fund and, in particular, on contributions received and their utilization (resolution 70/7).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General on the permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade: status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial (resolution 70/7).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 118)

Reports of the Secretary-General:

Permanent memorial to and remembrance of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade: status of the United Nations Trust Fund for Partnerships — Permanent Memorial (A/70/136)

Programme of educational outreach on the transatlantic slave trade and slavery (A/70/221)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.5 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.46
Resolution	70/7

121. Strengthening of the United Nations system

(a) Strengthening of the United Nations system

At its resumed forty-ninth session, in September 1995, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", the General Assembly decided to establish the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System and to include an item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/252).

The Working Group met during the fiftieth and fifty-first sessions of the General Assembly. The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Working Group and decided that the Working Group had completed its work as mandated in resolution 49/252 (resolution 51/241).

The General Assembly considered this item at its fifty-second to sixty-first, sixty-fourth to sixty-sixth, sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 55/14, 55/285, 57/300, 58/269, 61/256, 61/257, 65/94, 66/255, 68/306 and 69/320 and decisions 52/453, 53/452, 54/490, 56/455, 56/479, 60/565 and 64/503 B).

At its sixty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue holding regular consultations on the review of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict in order to maintain close collaboration with Member States, including through the Peacebuilding Commission within its mandate, and decided to consider developments on the review of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict during its sixty-seventh session, under the agenda item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system" and other agenda items as appropriate (resolution 66/255).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations and the report of the Secretary-General entitled "The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations" (resolution 70/6).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 122)

Report of the Secretary-General entitled "The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations" (A/70/357-S/2015/682)

Identical letters dated 17 June 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council transmitting the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (A/70/95-S/2015/446)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.6
Plenary meetings	A/70/PV.29, 30 and 45
Resolution	70/6

(b) Central role of the United Nations system in global governance

At its sixty-fifth session, the General Assembly recognized the need for inclusive, transparent and effective multilateral approaches to managing global challenges, and in that regard reaffirmed the central role of the United Nations in ongoing efforts to find common solutions to such challenges. The Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system", a new sub-item entitled "Central role of the United Nations system in global governance" (resolution 65/94).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of resolution 67/289, exploring options and ideas for continuing interaction between the United Nations and intergovernmental groupings, to be prepared in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, taking into account the post 2015 development agenda and the follow-up processes to all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, as appropriate, and invited the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council to consider jointly organizing informal thematic debates on the United Nations in global economic governance, inviting the regional commissions, international financial and trade institutions and the Financial Stability Board, as well as representatives of civil society, academia, the private sector and other stakeholders, to contribute to the deliberations, as appropriate (resolution 67/289).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 67/289).

References for the sixty-seventh session (agenda item 118 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General on global economic governance and development (A/67/769)

Draft resolution	A/67/L.73 and Add.1
Plenary meetings	A/67/PV.82 and 91
Resolution	67/289

122. Multilingualism

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of 46 countries (A/50/147 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item biennially at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions, and from its fifty-ninth session (resolutions 50/11, 52/23, 54/64, 56/262, 59/309, 61/266, 63/306, 65/311 and 67/292).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to continue to develop the network of focal points supporting the Coordinator for Multilingualism in effectively and consistently implementing relevant resolutions throughout the Secretariat; invited the Secretary-General, through his role in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to support a comprehensive and coordinated approach on multilingualism within the United Nations system; reaffirmed the need to achieve full parity among the six official languages on all United Nations websites, and in that regard requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on multilingualism a comprehensive review of the United Nations websites, including content discrepancies among official languages, as well as to identify innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-neutral measures to achieve full parity among the six official languages; recognized the contribution of the Language and Communications Programme to promoting multilingualism within the United Nations, encouraged in that regard the Department of Field Support and the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat to continue to cooperate closely, from within existing resources, to support the language learning needs of staff in the field and requested the Secretary-General to provide further information in that regard at the seventy-first session of the Assembly; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a comprehensive report on the full implementation of its resolutions on multilingualism (resolution 69/324).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/324).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 122)

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/282
Draft resolution	A/67/L.86 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.103
Resolution	69/324

123. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that all cooperation items would be clustered under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations" and that the item would be discussed by the Assembly biennially starting at the fifty-seventh session, and would appear in the agenda of the Assembly thereafter at odd-numbered sessions (resolution 55/285).

At its fifty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the Secretary-General would submit a single consolidated report on all cooperation items under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", to take effect beginning with the fifty-ninth session of the Assembly (resolution 58/316).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the political declaration on strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations (resolution 69/277).

At the resumed part of its seventieth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude an agreement concerning the relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration and to submit the negotiated draft agreement to the Assembly for approval, and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration" (resolution 70/263).

References for the fifty-fifth session (agenda items 61 and 62)

Draft resolution	A/55/L.93
Plenary meeting	A/55/PV.111
Resolution	55/285

References for the fifty-eighth session (agenda item 55)

Draft resolution	A/58/L.66
Plenary meeting	A/58/PV.92
Resolution	58/316

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 175)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.46
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.94
Resolution	70/263

(a) Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

The question of the cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

At the twenty-first, twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolutions 2193 (XXI), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI).

At its twenty-seventh to fifty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the question annually in the broader context of cooperation between the Organization of African Unity, now the African Union, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148, 48/25, 49/64, 50/158, 51/151, 52/20, 53/91, 54/94, 55/218, 56/48 and 57/48). Since the fifty-seventh session, this item has been considered biennially (resolutions 59/213, 61/296, 63/310, 65/274 and 67/302).

At the sixty-ninth session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (a))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48

(b) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/192).

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its thirty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13, 47/18, 48/24, 49/15, 50/17, 51/18, 52/4, 53/16, 54/7, 55/9, 56/47, 57/42, 59/8, 61/49, 63/114, 65/140 and 67/264).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts of the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to continue to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in areas of common concern and to review and explore innovative ways and means of enhancing the mechanisms of such cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (resolution 69/317).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/317).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (t))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.79 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.102
Resolution	69/317

(c) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations and widening the scope of that cooperation (resolution 36/38).

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its thirty-sixth to forty-first sessions (resolutions 36/38, 37/8, 38/37, 39/47, 40/60 and 41/5) and biennially since its forty-third session (resolutions 43/1, 45/4, 47/6, 49/8, 51/11, 53/14, 55/4, 57/36, 59/3, 61/5 and 63/10).

By a circular letter dated 5 July 2001, the Secretary-General of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization announced the decision to change its name from the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization in accordance with its resolution 40/ORG 3 of 24 June 2001.

At the sixty-fifth, sixty-seventh and sixty-ninth sessions, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (b))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48

(d) Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196).

The General Assembly considered the item annually from its thirty-sixth to fifty-sixth sessions and biennially from its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 36/24, 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12, 48/21, 49/14, 50/16, 51/20, 52/5, 53/8, 54/9, 55/10, 56/40, 57/46, 59/9, 61/14, 63/17, 65/126 and 67/11 A and B).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recognized the need for the further strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in the pursuit of the common goals and objectives of the two organizations. It requested the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to further intensify bilateral consultations, improve the exchange of information at all levels and advance cooperation in the political, social, economic, cultural, disarmament, conflict prevention, peacebuilding and peacemaking and mediation areas; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/9).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/9).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (o))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.9
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48
Resolution	69/9

(e) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System

The item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its forty-second to forty-ninth sessions; biennially at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions; and biennially at its fifty-seventh to sixty-third and seventh sessions, pursuant to resolution 55/285 (resolutions 42/12, 43/5, 44/4, 45/5, 46/12, 47/13, 48/22, 49/6, 50/14, 52/3, 54/8, 56/98, 57/39, 59/258, 63/12 and 67/12).

At the sixty-fifth and sixty-ninth sessions, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (n))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48

(f) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of 12 Member States (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second and forty-third sessions, and biennially at its forty-fifth to fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 42/11, 43/4, 45/10, 47/11, 49/5, 51/4, 53/9, 55/15, 57/157 and 59/257). Since the sixty-first session, the item has been discussed biennially as a sub-item under the item entitled

"Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", pursuant to resolution 55/285.

At the sixty-ninth session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (s))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48

(g) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The question entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192). The Conference was granted observer status in the Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5). On 1 January 1995, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe became the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth to fifty-seventh sessions (resolutions 48/19, 49/13, 50/87, 51/57, 52/20, 53/85, 54/117, 55/179, 56/216 and 57/298).

At its fifty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the sub-item and to include it as an item in the draft agenda of its sixtieth session (decision 59/567). Since the sixty-first session, the item has been discussed biennially as a sub-item under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", pursuant to resolution 55/285.

At the sixty-ninth session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (r))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48

(h) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 12 Member States (A/49/238). Since then, the Assembly has considered the question biennially (resolutions 49/141, 51/16, 53/17, 55/17, 57/41, 59/138, 61/50, 63/34, 65/242 and 67/249).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in association with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, as well as the relevant regional organizations, to continue to assist in furthering the development and maintenance of peace and security within the Caribbean region; requested both Secretaries-General to continue to promote and expand cooperation and coordination between the two organizations; called upon the United Nations and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify their assistance to the States members of the Caribbean Community; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/265).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/265).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (e))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.51 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.78
Resolution	69/265

(i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

The Economic Cooperation Organization was granted observer status in the General Assembly at the forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/2). The Assembly considered the item annually at its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions and biennially since its fifty-seventh session (resolutions 50/1, 51/21, 52/19, 53/15, 54/100, 55/42, 56/44, 57/38, 59/4, 61/12, 63/144, 65/129 and 67/14).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly appreciated the continuing efforts to strengthen the existing cooperation between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Cooperation Organization, especially in the field of trade capacity-building of member States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/111).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/111).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (k))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.11/Rev.1
Plenary meetings	A/69/PV.48 and 68
Resolution	69/111

(j) Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The item entitled "Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation in the General Assembly" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of 21 Governments (A/33/242). The Agency was granted observer status in the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 33/18).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially from its fiftieth to fifty-sixth sessions and biennially, at odd-numbered sessions, since its fifty-seventh session, pursuant to resolution 55/285 (resolutions 50/3, 52/2, 54/25, 56/45, 57/43, 59/22, 61/7, 63/236, 65/263 and 67/137).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the International Organization of la Francophonie would participate, in the capacity of observer, in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and its subsidiary organs, instead of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (decision 53/453).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the strengthened and fruitful cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie; invited the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the regional commissions, including the Economic Commission for Africa, to collaborate with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie by identifying new synergies; invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the steps necessary, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, to continue to promote cooperation between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/270).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/270).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 125 (m))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.58 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.84
Resolution	69/270

(k) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1999, at the request of Austria (A/54/191). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps to conclude with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization an agreement to regulate the relationship between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission, to be submitted to the Assembly for its approval (resolution 54/65).

On 26 May 2000, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission signed the Agreement, which was approved by the General Assembly (resolution 54/280, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item annually at its fifty-fourth to fifty-seventh sessions and biennially from its fifty-ninth session (resolutions 54/280, 56/49, 57/49, 59/6, 61/47, 63/13, 65/127 and 67/9 and decision 55/408).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization" (resolution 69/112).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (resolution 54/280, annex).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (v))

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations (A/69/228-S/2014/560)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization covering the year 2013 (A/69/164)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.15 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/112

(l) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

On 15 December 1951, the Council of Europe and the Secretariat of the United Nations signed an Agreement and on 19 November 1971 updated it through the Arrangement on Cooperation and Liaison between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. The two organizations have continued to cooperate on the aforementioned Agreement and Arrangement.

The question entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe" was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Italy (A/55/19).

The General Assembly considered the question annually at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh sessions and biennially thereafter (resolutions 55/3, 56/43, 57/156, 59/139, 61/13, 63/14, 65/130 and 67/83).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly encouraged further cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe; invited the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Council of Europe to combine their efforts in seeking answers to global challenges, within their respective mandates; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on cooperation between the two organizations in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/83).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/83).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (i))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.27 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.63
Resolution	69/83

(m) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 2000, at the request of Equatorial Guinea (A/55/233).

The General Assembly considered the question at its fifty-fifth to fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth sessions (resolutions 55/22, 56/39, 57/40 and 59/310). At its resumed fifty-fifth session, in September 2001, the Assembly decided that the item should be considered biennially, starting at the fifty-seventh session (resolution 55/285).

At the sixty-ninth session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 125 (j))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48

(n) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1997, at the request of the Netherlands (A/51/238). At that session, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude with the Director General of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons an agreement between the United Nations and the organization to regulate the relationship between the two organizations, and to present the negotiated draft relationship agreement to the Assembly for its approval (resolution 51/230).

At its fifty-fifth session, at the request of the Netherlands (A/55/234), the General Assembly decided to include this item in the agenda of that session (see A/55/PV.35). On 17 October 2000, the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director General of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons signed the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (A/55/988, annex), which was approved by the General Assembly (resolution 55/283, annex). At its fifty-sixth session, the Assembly welcomed the entry into force of the Agreement (resolution 56/42).

The General Assembly considered the question biennially from its fifty-seventh to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 57/45, 59/7, 61/224, 63/115, 65/236 and 67/8).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the annual report for 2012 and the draft report for 2013 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons submitted by its Director General, and welcomed the effective and ongoing cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, as demonstrated, inter alia, through the work of the Joint Mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the United Nations for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic, which had been brought to a close on 30 September 2014, as well as through the valuable support provided by the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to the United Nations Mission to Investigate Allegations of the Use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, established by the Secretary-General on 21 March 2013 (resolution 69/14).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (resolution 55/283, annex).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (q))

Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations (A/69/228-S/2014/560)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report for 2012 and the draft report for 2013 of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (A/69/171)

Draft resolution	A/69/L.16 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48
Resolution	69/14

(o) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

The Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization was granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session, in 1999 (resolution 54/5). The Assembly has considered this item biennially since its fifty-fifth session (resolutions 55/211, 57/34, 59/259, 61/4, 63/11, 65/128 and 67/13).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to strengthen dialogue with the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization with a view to promoting cooperation and coordination between the secretariats of the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/13).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/13).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (d))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.14 and Add.1

Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48
Resolution	69/13

(p) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Botswana, on behalf of the States members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (resolution 37/248). On 17 August 1992, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference was transformed into the Southern African Development Community.

The Southern African Development Community was granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/49).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question of cooperation at its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, biennially at its forty-second to fifty-fourth sessions, and at its fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-ninth and since its sixty-first sessions (resolutions 38/160, 39/215, 40/195, 42/181, 44/221, 46/160, 48/173, 50/118, 52/204, 54/227, 57/44, 59/140 and 61/51 and decision 56/443).

At the sixty-third to sixty-ninth sessions, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (x))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48

(q) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

This item was included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 2001, at the request of Kiribati (A/56/144, annex).

The General Assembly considered the item at its fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh sessions and biennially from its fifty-ninth session (resolutions 56/41, 57/37, 59/20, 61/48, 63/200, 65/316 and 67/303).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the progress towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum and its associated institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/318).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/318).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (u))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.90 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.102
Resolution	69/318

(r) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

The question entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations" was included as an additional sub-item in the agenda of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2002, at the request of Cambodia on behalf of the 10 members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (A/57/233).

The General Assembly considered this item biennially from its fifty-seventh to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 57/35, 59/5, 61/46, 63/35, 65/235 and 67/110).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly recognized the commitment of the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to develop the partnership between the two organizations, as described in the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 27 September 2007, and welcomed the efforts to further intensify and strengthen the level of and framework for cooperation between the two organizations through the implementation of the Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association and the United Nations issued at the Fourth Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations Summit on 19 November 2011 in Bali; encouraged the United Nations and the Association to convene Association of Southeast Asian Nations-United Nations summits regularly; reaffirmed the importance of enhancing regional security and cooperation and the peaceful settlement of disputes to promote peace, stability and prosperity, both regionally and globally, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law; encouraged the United Nations and the Association to explore measures to further the effective and timely implementation of joint activities; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/110).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/110).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (c))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.31 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.68
Resolution	69/110

(s) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community

The issue was included in the agenda of the sixty-second session of the General Assembly, in 2007, at the request of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (A/62/195). The Assembly considered the item at its sixty-second, sixty-third and sixty-fifth sessions (resolutions 62/79, 63/15 and 65/125).

The Eurasian Economic Community had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, in 2003 (resolution 58/84).

At its sixty-seventh session, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Eurasian Economic Community; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 67/10).

In 2014, the Eurasian Economic Community was transformed into the Eurasian Economic Union.

At the sixty-ninth session, no proposals were submitted under this sub-item.

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 55/285).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (l))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48

(t) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

This question was included in the agenda of the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 2004, at the request of Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste (A/59/231).

The Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session (resolution 54/10).

The General Assembly considered this item biennially from its fifty-ninth to sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 59/21, 61/223, 63/143, 65/139 and 67/252).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly stressed the importance of continuing to strengthen the cooperation between the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and United Nations specialized agencies and other entities and programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its seventy-first session (resolution 69/311).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/311).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (h))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.78 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.98
Resolution	69/311

(u) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

This issue was included in the agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2009, at the request of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, in a letter dated 20 November 2008 (A/64/141).

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/48).

The General Assembly considered the question at its sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 64/183, 65/124 and 67/15).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and proposed that the Secretary-General continue to hold regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization; also proposed that the specialized agencies, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system cooperate with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization with a view to jointly implementing programmes to achieve their goals, and in that regard recommended that the heads of such entities continue consultations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; and requested that the Secretary-General submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/11).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/11).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (w))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.12
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48
Resolution	69/11

(v) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

This question was first included in the agenda of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 2010, at the request of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (A/64/191).

The Collective Security Treaty Organization had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session (resolution 59/50).

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh sessions (resolutions 64/256, 65/122 and 67/6).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts of the secretariats of the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization to enhance coordination and cooperation in areas of mutual interest and to develop concrete modalities for such cooperation, and encouraged them to continue their collaboration. The Assembly encouraged both organizations to continue to examine possible ways to further enhance their cooperation in the area of peacekeeping and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/12).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/12).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (g))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.13
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48
Resolution	69/12

(w) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative

This question was included in the agenda of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 2012, at the request of Ukraine (A/67/232).

The Central European Initiative had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session (resolution 66/111).

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixty-seventh session (resolution 67/7).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly noted the efforts of the Central European Initiative to support, elaborate and realize concrete joint regional projects in strategic areas; welcomed the commitment of the Initiative to promoting fruitful cooperation with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, in particular mutual participation in events and meetings of common interest, and to developing practical and results-oriented joint projects; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/8).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/8).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (f))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.8 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48
Resolution	69/8

(x) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM

This item was first included in the agenda of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, in 2006, at the request of Azerbaijan, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine (A/61/195).

At its sixty-second to sixty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 62/249, 63/307, 64/296, 65/287, 66/283 and 67/109).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly emphasized the importance of strengthening dialogue, cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM, and to that end invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to engage in regular consultations with the Secretary-General of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM, utilizing for that purpose the appropriate inter-institutional forums and formats, including the annual consultations between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the heads of regional organizations; and invited the specialized agencies, components, organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system to cooperate and develop direct contacts with the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM for the joint implementation of projects aimed at the attainment of common objectives, and in that context took note of the existing practice of cooperation between the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the Afghan Opiate Trade Project of the Office and the joint project of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM and the Office entitled "Strengthening capacities of the GUAM member States to cooperate at the national and regional levels in combating money-laundering as well as in seizing and confiscating crime proceeds". The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/271).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/271).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (p))

Report of the Secretary-General	A/69/228-S/2014/560
Draft resolution	A/69/L.59 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.84
Resolution	69/271

(y) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Commonwealth of Independent States

This item was first included in the agenda of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly at the request of Belarus (A/69/141).

The Commonwealth of Independent States had been granted observer status in the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/237).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly noted the activities of the Commonwealth of Independent States to strengthen regional cooperation in such areas as trade and economic development; exchange of statistical data and economic information; culture; education; health care; sports; tourism; science and innovation; environmental protection and response to natural and man-made disasters; combating organized crime, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, terrorist acts, manifestations of extremism and illegal migration; and other related areas; noted the importance of strengthening cooperation and coordination between the United Nations system and the Commonwealth of Independent States and invited the Secretary-General to hold for that purpose regular consultations with the Chair of the Executive Committee and Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth, making use of appropriate inter-agency forums and formats; and invited the specialized agencies and other organizations, programmes and funds of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions, to develop their cooperation with the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 69/10).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 69/10).

References for the sixty-ninth session (agenda item 123 (y))

Draft resolution	A/69/L.10
Plenary meeting	A/69/PV.48
Resolution	69/10

124. Global health and foreign policy

At its sixty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its sixty-fourth session (resolution 63/33). It considered the item at its sixty-fourth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 64/108, 65/95, 66/115, 67/81, 68/98 and 69/132).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to hold a high-level meeting in 2016 on antimicrobial resistance, and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director General of the World Health Organization, and in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to determine options and modalities for the conduct of such a meeting, including potential deliverables. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with Member States, the Director General of the World Health Organization and the United

Nations system, to submit a report on the lessons learned in the public health emergency response to and management of previous international crises with health consequences, and to transmit in 2016 and 2017 reports provided by the World Health Organization on the state of health security, taking into account deliberation by the World Health Assembly on the matter, and acknowledging that the ongoing necessity of such reports beyond 2017 could be re-evaluated (resolution 70/183).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the World Health Organization (resolution 70/183).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 124)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.32 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.80
Resolution	70/183

125. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

This agenda item was first considered by the General Assembly during its sixty-third session, at the request of the Secretary-General, in order for the Assembly to consider and act upon communications from the President of the Tribunal. The Assembly continued its consideration of this item at its sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth and sixty-seventh to sixty-ninth sessions (decisions 63/426, 63/562, 64/416, 65/413, 67/417, 68/413 A and B, 68/664 and 69/416).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Tribunal to complete its work and facilitate the closure of the Tribunal as expeditiously as possible, with the aim of completing the transition to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, and expressed its continued concern over repeated delays in the conclusion of the work of the Tribunal, in the light of Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), in which the Council had requested the Tribunal to complete its trial and appeals proceedings by 31 December 2014 (resolution 70/227).

The General Assembly extended the term of office of the following permanent and ad litem judges at the Tribunal, who were members of the Trial Chambers and the Appeals Chamber, until 31 March 2016 or until the completion of the cases to which they had been or would be assigned, if sooner: Jean-Claude Antonetti (France), Melville Baird (Trinidad and Tobago), O-gon Kwon (Republic of Korea), Flavia Lattanzi (Italy), Howard Morrison (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Mandiaye Niang (Senegal). The Assembly also extended the term of office of Koffi Kumelio A. Afande (Togo), who was a permanent judge at the Tribunal and a member of the Appeals Chamber, until 30 June 2016 or until the completion of the cases to which he had been or would be assigned, if sooner. The Assembly further extended the term of office of the following permanent and ad litem judges at the Tribunal, who were members of the Trial Chambers, until 31 October 2016 or until the completion of the cases to which they had been or would be assigned, if sooner: Guy Delvoie (Belgium), Burton Hall (Bahamas) and Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua (Democratic Republic of the Congo). The Assembly extended the terms of office of the following permanent judges at the Tribunal, who were members of the Trial Chambers and the Appeals Chamber, until 31 December 2016 or until the completion of the cases to which they had been or would be assigned, if sooner: Carmel A. Agius (Malta), Christoph Flügge (Germany), Liu Daqun (China), Theodor Meron (United States of America), Bakone Melema Moloto (South Africa), Alphonsus Martinus Maria Orie (Netherlands) and Fausto Pocar (Italy). The Assembly reappointed Serge Brammertz as Prosecutor of the Tribunal, notwithstanding the provisions of article 16, paragraph 4, of the statute of the Tribunal related to the length of office of the Prosecutor, for a term with effect from 1 January to 31 December 2016, which was subject to an earlier termination by the Security Council upon the completion of the work of the Tribunal (resolution 70/227).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 127)

Identical letters dated 28 October 2015 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council (A/70/547-S/2015/825)

Letter dated 22 December 2015 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/70/661)

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the methods and work of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (resolution 70/227)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.39
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.82
Resolution	70/227

126. International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

In 2010, the Security Council established the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, with a branch for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and a branch for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, which commenced functioning on 1 July 2012 and 1 July 2013, respectively, and adopted the statute of the Mechanism, under which the President of the Mechanism is requested to submit an annual report to the Council and to the General Assembly (Council resolution 1966 (2010)).

The General Assembly considered this item at its sixty-sixth to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 66/240 A and B and decisions 66/416, 67/567, 68/510 and 69/509).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution under the item (resolution 70/227).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the third annual report of the Mechanism to the Assembly and the Security Council, covering the period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015 (decision 70/507).

Document for the seventy-first session: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fourth annual report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (Security Council resolution 1966 (2010)).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 128)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the third annual report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (A/70/225-S/2015/586)

Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.31 and 82
Decision	70/507

127. Investigation into the conditions and circumstances resulting in the tragic death of Dag Hammarskjöld and of the members of the party accompanying him

This item was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session. At that session, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until its sixty-ninth session (decision 68/567).

At its sixty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to appoint an independent panel of experts to examine new information and to assess its probative value (resolution 69/246).

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to pursue the pending requests for information made by the Independent Panel of Experts to Member States and to explore the feasibility of the establishment of a central archival holding or other holistic arrangement in line with the recommendations of the Panel, and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session (resolution 70/11).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 70/11).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 129)

Letter from the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Independent Panel of Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 69/246 (A/70/132)

Draft resolution	A/70/L.9 and Add.1
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.58
Resolution	70/11

164. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly established the Committee on Relations with the Host Country and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its twenty-seventh session (resolution 2819 (XXVI)).

The General Assembly considered this item at its twenty-seventh to sixty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3033 (XXVII), 3107 (XXVIII), 3320 (XXIX), 3498 (XXX), 31/101, 32/46, 33/95, 34/148, 35/165, 36/115, 37/113, 38/140, 39/87, 40/77, 41/82, 42/210, 42/229, 42/230, 42/232, 43/48, 43/49, 43/172, 44/38, 45/46, 46/60, 47/35, 48/35, 49/56, 50/49, 51/163, 52/159, 53/104, 54/104, 55/154, 56/84, 57/22, 58/78, 59/42, 60/24, 61/41, 62/72, 63/130, 64/120, 65/35, 66/108, 67/100, 68/120 and 69/128).

The Committee is currently composed of the following 19 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in its report. It requested the host country to consider removing the remaining travel restrictions imposed by it on staff of certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities, also requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country, and recalled that the Secretary-General might bring to the Committee's attention issues of mutual concern relating to the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. The Assembly requested the Committee to continue its work in conformity with resolution 2819 (XXVI) and, in this framework, to consider additional appropriate measures to enhance its work and effectiveness (resolution 70/121).

Document for the seventy-first session: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/71/26).

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 167)

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/70/26)

Summary record	A/C.6/70/SR.28
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/70/515
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.75
Resolution	70/121

165. Observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the General Assembly

In a letter dated 2 May 2011 (A/66/141), the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the sixty-sixth session.

At its sixty-sixth to seventieth sessions, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States in the Assembly to its following sessions (decisions 66/527, 67/525, 68/528, 69/527 and 70/523).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 168)

Letter dated 2 May 2011 from the Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/66/141)

Summary records	A/C.6/70/SR.10, 11 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/70/530
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.75
Decision	70/523

166. Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Union in the General Assembly

In a letter dated 30 April 2015 (A/70/141), the Permanent Representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the seventieth session.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Eurasian Economic Union in the Assembly to its seventy-first session (decision 70/524).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 169)

Letter dated 30 April 2015 from the Permanent Representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/70/141)

Summary records	A/C.6/70/SR.11 and 29
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/70/531
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.75
Decision	70/524

167. Observer status for the Community of Democracies in the General Assembly

In a letter dated 10 July 2015 (A/70/142), the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the seventieth session.

At its seventieth session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the Community of Democracies in the Assembly to its seventy-first session (decision 70/525).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 170)

Letter dated 10 July 2015 from the Permanent Representative of El Salvador to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/70/142)

Summary records	A/C.6/70/SR.11 and 24
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/70/532
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.75
Decision	70/525

168. Observer status for the International Conference of Asian Political Parties in the General Assembly

By a letter dated 10 August 2011 (A/66/198), the Permanent Representatives of Cambodia, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the sixty-sixth session.

At its sixty-sixth and sixty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the International Conference of Asian Political Parties in the Assembly to the following session (decisions 66/530 and 67/526).

At the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, the sponsors of the draft resolution decided not to pursue their request for observer status for the International Conference on Asian Political Parties in the Assembly at the session, while reserving the right to present it at a future session.

By a letter dated 11 August 2015 (A/70/194), the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Cambodia, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka to the United Nations requested the inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the seventieth session.

At the seventieth session, the General Assembly decided to defer a decision on the request for observer status for the International Conference of Asian Political Parties in the Assembly to its seventy-first session (decision 70/526).

No advance documentation is expected.

References for the seventieth session (agenda item 173)

Letter dated 11 August 2015 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Cambodia, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/70/194)

Summary records	A/C.6/70/SR.11 and 24
Report of the Sixth Committee	A/70/535
Plenary meeting	A/70/PV.75
Decision	70/526